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SERBS' OFFENSIVE WINS FIVE MILES, 5,000 PRISONERS

Breach Is Made In Bulgarian Front Fifteen Miles Wide

BATTLE CONTINUES

Captured Lines Lie In Mountains In Strongly Fortified Zone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 17.—The official communique issued by the French Eastern headquarters yesterday reports:

The operations begun yesterday continued today with complete success.

The breach made in the Dobropolje-Vetrenik front was widened westwards and eastwards and now extends over a front of twenty-five kilometers to a depth of seven kilometers. Westwards of Sokol the Servians carried the fortified zone between Gradesnitza and Okol. We crossed the river Gradesnitza, throwing back in disorder at Razimbey Bridge the enemy units, who were caught under the fire of our airmen's machine-guns.

Eastwards of Vetrenik the Allies carried Chelo and Golobilo Massifs and Zborsko defenses.

Booty Is Considerable

Up to the present over 4,000 prisoners and thirty guns have been captured, besides considerable other booty.

Our offensive continues.

The Servian troops fought with splendid morale, endurance, courage and self-sacrifice in the attack and also in repulsing Bulgarian counter-attacks.

Advance Over Eight Kilometers

London, September 17.—A Serbian official communique issued yesterday evening reports:

Our offensive continues to be completely successful and the Bulgarian front is pierced now over twenty kilometers. We have advanced over eight kilometers and up to the present have taken over 3,000 prisoners and twenty-four guns.

The Jugo-Slav division has reached Koziak, the most important position in this region.

The successful continuation of the Dobropolje offensive, combined with very considerable liveliness north of Monastir and in the Cerna Bend, where the Bulgarians report French attacks, increase the expectations of certain Allied enterprises.

The captured Bulgarian lines lay in the mountains at an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet. Progress must be slow, but it is doubted whether the Bulgarian resistance can at present be equal to the efforts two years ago. There is very clear evidence that they have lost their aggressive spirit while the reorganisation of the Greek army is a significant event in view of the present conditions in Europe, and it is likely to play a conspicuous part in the Eastern operations.

34 RED CROSS WORKERS LEAVE SHANGHAI TODAY

16 Foreigners And 18 Chinese Nurses Off For Vladivostok On Simbirsk

Six American doctors, ten American nurses, 18 Chinese nurses and two motor ambulances, constructed here, will make up the first Shanghai Red Cross contingent to Siberia leaving Shanghai this afternoon at four o'clock for Vladivostok on the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Simbirsk.

The Municipal Band will be at the Customs Jetty this afternoon and an informal reception is planned.

Nearly 150 packages of baggage, hospital supplies and equipment will accompany the local contingent.

The unit has been divided into Medical Divisions A and B and the Motor Division, Division B includes the staff of the Mary Black Hospital of Soochow with Dr. Polk and Dr. Ingersoll, Misses Hood and Pitts, nurses, and 13 Chinese nurses.

Dr. Manget, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Hadden and Dr. Guitelius, the following American nurses; Misses Farmer, Foreman, Gardner, Hobeine, Meyers, McBride, Miller and Vinwynsperghe and five Chinese nurses make up Division A.

Two brothers, J. B. and W. B. Grieve, formerly employed at the Kiangnan Dock, go as ambulance drivers. Two ambulances, built on Ford chasses by the Hudford Garage, will accompany the drivers.

Vladivostok Now War City, Correspondents And All

Bolshevik Stronghold Of Two Months Ago Becomes Headquarters Of Allied Medley

Editor's Note: Next in importance and interest to the great battle now in progress on the Western Front, looms the mysterious, gargantuan Russian problem. What really lies at the heart of it? Vast masses of people have been set in motion by events equally vast. What are the Allies, what is civilisation, to do about it? What can civilisation do? Last week we published a most enlightening series of articles on this subject from the pen of Manuel Komroff, which, by theway, we are republishing in pamphlet form for the convenience of those who may wish to read up on this great movement, or rather these great movements, for there are several of them.

We now have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Olive Gilbreath, a clever and observant writer who already has made a name for herself in America by reason of her magazine articles, in Harper's, Asia and other publications. She has been in Russia for some months studying the situation there as it has developed from day to day. The first of her articles follows. The second will appear in next Sunday's issue of The China Press:

By Olive Gilbreath

HOW war begins? The man who has been in Vladivostok the past two months must feel that he has some idea. Two months ago Vladivostok was a Bolshevik stronghold. The Lenin-Trotsky symbol hung above the old Admiralty; *tovarecschi* rode joyously up and down the Svetlanskaya, with gasoline a dollar a gallon. The Siberian government was in hiding. Out at the Russian barracks, the Czecho-Slovaks were quietly gardening. The pavements wore into holes, the plumbing fell into decay and nobody cared—at least, no Bolshevik. All respectable carriages had disapeared from the street—whither nobody knew; probably in the same direction as inhabitants addicted to baths and collars. The rudeness of the *izvostchiks* was exceeded only by the insolence of the servants. The cafes were given over to clumsy men with long hair and Percheron women with short hair. The clatter on the streets at night meant the Red Guard who, when funds ran low, received contributions from hotel guests at the point of guns. All this was two months ago.

On June 29, Vladivostok passed from the Bolsheviki to the Czecho-Slovaks. It is the end of August now and already she is cosmopolitan, promising to fulfill her name, "Queen of the East." Already the French are here with their plump officers drinking coffee in the cafes, reminding one of Paris. The British are here, Londoners and Yorkshire lads and Scots, led by a piper. The Japanese are decidedly here, with the goose step, limousines and chauffeurs in white gloves.

The Americans are also among those present, with neither the goose step nor white gloves, but looking extremely husky and pleasantly usable; with motor bicycles and Fords and army mules and prairie schooners and all the paraphernalia that suggests a fight in the open with ammunition and provisions to be looked after and long lines of communication. The most curious sight on the streets of Vladivostok has been that sandy-brown line of prairie schooners meaning, to the American at least, according to his century, Mexico and Pershing, or California, the days of '49 and the gold fields.

The railway engineers who have sat in Nagasaki until they are "as jumpy as a lot of old maids" are here. The Red Cross is here, putting into commission a hospital and trying to wrest sanitary trains from the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Y.M.C.A., so big and so efficient these war days that it nearly falls under the corporation act, is here, fitting up a gymnasium and a gurage and, with American gold, luring away the servants in Vladivostok for an officers' club.

For several weeks, the long American freight cars, fitted up as tea houses, have been following the thin line of Czechs into the north. The Salvation Army is here, with its promising record of coffee and doughnuts in France. The German and Magyar prisoners are here, unloading a swarm of small steamers crowding around the piers. The first swallows of the newspaper correspondents are here. Donald Thompson is here. The ambassadors of the Allied group are coming. The harbor is growing populous. Vladivostok has become a magnet toward which the filings of war are flying. War has begun.

All There In Miniature

That is, everything is here in miniature, except the *tovarecschi* who bore the Red Guard coffins the day of the Bolshevik funerals. They have disappeared as formerly the other element had disappeared. Strikes have been ordered but only the newspaper strike occured. What ultimate dimensions will these beginnings reach? No one can say. The expectation is for something far greater than the present. A German firm has contributed—not of its own consent—headquarters for the Americans by no means cramped. Discussions of base hospitals and evacuation hospitals at Irkutsk and Harbin are strangely reminiscent of France. With at least sixty thousand German and Magyar prisoners armed with German rifles and artillery and week by week improving in organisation and marksmanship, Germany intends evidently to offer a stiff resistance to the retaking of this prize of Siberia and Russia, so staggeringly rich and important to her both from an economic and military point of view.

There are those who believe that two months will see the trans-Siberian open to Irkutsk and if open to Irkutsk, open to the Urals and so far into European Russia as Kazan. The Czechs are inclined to expect a new line at the Urals in the spring with German troops transferred from the West front; in general, the opinion seems to grow that with the Teutons losing in France and the military party's necessity of conciliating the people, the next scene of the war may be played on the borders of Europe and Asia. The road to Berlin may lead across the Siberian steppe.

One thing is certain: whatever occurs great or small, concerned only with the rescue of the Czech eschelons or turning the scale of the war, the Czecho-Slovaks started it. The story of the struggle of these fighting Slavs out of Austria into Russia, and Russia failing, out of Russia across Siberia, in order to offer their swords to France has now been told to the world but, perhaps, only Vladivostok has the full appreciation of their gallantry. Only Vladivostok saw them come out of the steppe to turn straight back into the face of the danger they themselves had just passed, without ammunition and without artillery; without support or the promise of support—to the rescue of their eschelons *alone*.

Achievement All By Czechs

And now every day as troops and ammunition pour through the streets, Vladivostok realises that while Russian played the role of what Turgenev called "gas-bags" and the Allies dallied, but for that fiery little Bohemia, for three hundred years fighting Germany, all this movement would not have been. Whatever promise there is for the saving of Siberia and of European Russia from spollation and conquest by Germany, it is the Czecho-Slovaks who are, in the main, guilty; and, perhaps, the hinge of victory.

Whatever occurs, it is also certain that the Siberian struggle will be extremely picturesque. The steppe itself offers a background for war such as exists nowhere else in the world. Across it, as across one of Tolstoi's great canvasses, will move many of the figures, which in the old days made Russia the extraordinary conglomeration of barbaric and semi-barbaric peoples. A review in Vladivostok gives the cosmopolitan flavor of the forces; General Paris (French), General Diedrichs (the Russian general of the Czecho-Slovaks) General Otani (the Japanese Commander-in-Chief of the Siberian armies), Admiral Knight representing America, and Colonel Robertson England.

Hard Winter For New Troops

But one must hear stories from the front of Kalmikoff, of Semenoff—that

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French And British Advancing To The Fighting Front

ALLIES ADVANCING. BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTO.

British troops and French armored motor cars advancing along the same road to the fighting lines. The French armored motors are of the latest type and have already proved their worth in battle.

SEVERAL CHINESE HURT IN BIG POOTUNG BLAZE

Damage In Big Fire Behind Mitsui Wharf Estimated At $75,000

Several Chinese were badly burned, one seriously; 50 families were rendered homeless and damage conservatively estimated at $75,000 was done yesterday afternoon by fire which started in a matshed in the rear of the M.B.K. wharf, Pootung, swept through the southern part of Yanking village, burned a matshed housing matting and straw, continued through a depot where some 1,000 barrels of tar were stored and then found its way to a Chinese shipyard, destroying everything in its path.

The blaze was one of the most spectacular in recent years, the burning straw mounting up in high flames and the boiling tar sending up huge volumes of dense smoke that could be seen for miles.

Members of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, with the fire boat, fought the fire from one o'clock until 6:30 last night. The blaze had gained so much headway when the local department was notified, however, that but little resistance was offered to the flames. The Shanghai firemen did effective work in constructing dams to present the boiling tar from flowing into the creek and spreading the fire to the other side. The fire merely burned itself out, traversing over two acres of territory.

One Chinese, the owner of the tar depot, may die. He was brought to Shanghai in the fire boat last night and sent to the Shantung Road Hospital. He was badly burned about the head, chest, arms and legs in attempting to roll out the barrels of tar. His wife and several others were obliged to jump into the adjoining creek in order to escape the boiling tar. Nearly 30 homes were destroyed.

J. W. DAVIS APPOINTED U.S. ENVOY IN LONDON

Solicitor-General Will Succeed Dr. Walter H. Page As Ambassador

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 18.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—President Wilson has selected Mr. John W. Davis, the Solictor-General of the United States, to succeed Dr. Walter Hines Page as Ambassador to Great Britain.

Mr. Davis is at present in Switzerland aiding the American Delegation at the Berne Conference which is discussing the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war.

Mr. Davis was solicitor-general of the United States since 1913, when he resigned from the House of Representatives to take the position. Mr. Davis is a native of West Virginia and a comparatively young man, being only 45. He has been a political figure in his state for twenty years. He is a Democrat in politics.

TO OUR READERS

We regret that a breakdown in our press early this morning brings this issue to your hands late. It is one of the regrettable exigencies of life in a newspaper office for which we can only ask indulgence.

Messrs. J. I. And Ellis Ezra Are Committed For Trial

Charge Of Conspiracy Framed After Preliminary Hearing In British Police Court

Messrs. Judah I. and Ellis Ezra will face a jury in the British Supreme Court and answer to the charge of conspiracy. The finding was announced in the British Police Court last evening by Magistrate G. W. King upon the completion of the preliminary hearing. The Court sat until 5:35 o'clock in order to complete the case. No date has been set for the Supreme Court trial. The defendants were released on bail fixed Wednesday.

Magistrate King framed the charge yesterday morning and the defense occupied the morning and afternoon sessions. The charge against the two accused follows: "For that they, on the 10th of September, together with divers other persons, unlawfully and maliciously did conspire amongst themselves wrongfully to seize and take away the launch Mei Foo number 4, the property of the Standard Oil Company and then and there to deprive the said Company of the possession of said launch, contrary to law."

One Charge Dismissed

In announcing his decision to hold the defendants for trial before the Supreme Court, Magistrate King stated that the attempt to bring a charge under the Prevention of Corruption Act could not be sustained because at the time the charge was framed the Court did not have sufficient evidence concerning the parties who gave the money to the laodah for the rent of the launch.

The courtroom was crowded during the morning and afternoon sessions. Both defendants testified and the other witnesses were Richard Hope, a reporter of The China Press, Victor Gensburger and Mr. N. C. Home, attorney for the defense.

Mr. Home and the attorneys for the prosecution, Messrs. S. Fessenden and G. H. Wright, argued prior to the announcement of the Court's finding.

In his opening, Mr. Home contended that in order to constitute the offense of conspiracy, mens rea must be evident. The defense proposed to prove that there was no conspiracy and that there was no intention to deprive the Standard Oil Company of the launch Mei Foo 4.

No Illegitimate Intents

Mr. Home said that he would show that there was no intention to act otherwise than legitimately to hire a launch on the evening of September 10. He would introduce evidence to show that defendant, Judah I. Ezra, had nothing to do with the matter. To constitute conspiracy, the defendants must act together. He would show that this was impossible because defendant Judah Ezra was not a party to the proceedings.

The defense was prepared to admit that the launch was taken and, according to the evidence of the prosecution, for the purpose of assisting a police officer in the performance of his duty, said Mr. Home.

Mr. Home brought out the fact that evidence produced by the prosecution showed that even the police officer did not know that the launch was the property of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Judah I. Ezra was the first witness called for the defense. He told of the journey to Woosung on the tender Alexandra when witness and Messrs. Elias, Gensburger and Home went to the China in search of Mr. Eugene Ch'en. He was very tired and sleepy when he returned to Shanghai. Witness said he had no conversation with Ellis Ezra.

He testified to going to the Customs Jetty later "because the people in Mr. Gensburger's car, in which I was riding, wanted to go somewhere." He spoke to no one at the Customs Jetty but saw Ellis Ezra and Krisel at the Jetty. He stayed there 20 minutes, and then went to Frenchtown in Mr. Gensburger's car.

There he saw Ellis Ezra, Hope, Krisel and Gensburger but spoke to

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SEPARATE PEACE OFFER SPURNED BY BELGIUM

German Overture Is Rejected After Consultation With Allies, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 18.—Le Petit Parisien learns that Belgium, after consultation with her Allies, has decided absolutely to reject the German proposal for a separate peace.

313,000 AMERICANS TO EUROPE IN AUGUST

180,000 Of Them Were Carried In British Ships, London Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 17.—Press Bureau. The number of American troops embarked for Europe during August was 313,000, of whom 180,000 were carried in British ships.

GRAND CANAL ENGINEER ON HIS WAY TO PEKING

Former Panama Canal Official Is Engaged By Chinese Government

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, September 17.—Mr. Joseph Ripley, late Chief Consulting Engineer of the New York State Barge Canals and Chief Assistant Engineer of the Panama Canal, who has come out to China as an expert directly in the service of the Chinese government engaged through the American International Corporation, in charge of the extensive studies to be made in connection with the improvement work on the Grand Canal, was in Nanking today, on his way North. He inspected the new meteorological station at the University of Nanking, the entire up to date equipment of which was donated early in the year by Mr. John R. Freeman, who as consulting engineer will exercise supervision over the studies to be made by the engineers now on the field.

ENEMY MAY SEEK HINDENBURG LINE IN LORRAINE ALSO

Further Retreat Before Pressure Of Americans Is Considered Likely

FRONT MORE QUIET

French In Position To Enfilade The Chemin-des-Dames

LOCAL ATTACKS

British Also Make Minor Gains In Fighting Near St. Quentin

THE BATTLE IN BRIEF

The whole Western front is relatively quiet. In the St. Mihiel salient there are indications that the Germans will withdraw behind the Hindenburg line in Lorraine. The French have succeeded in winning a position from which the Chemin-des-Dames can be enfiladed. The British have made important local attacks near St. Quentin.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 17.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters states that evidence is accumulating that the enemy intends to withdraw behind the Hindenburg line in Lorraine if further pressed. He is burning the towns along the Moselle which are likely to fall into our hands, including Dommartin and Lochaussee, both within the Hindenburg line.

The Germans arranged that the Austrian troops should bear the brunt of the attack in the very hinge of the salient of St. Mihiel and ordered them to hold us back until all the German troops had been withdrawn. The Austrians consequently suffered very heavily, especially in prisoners.

Whole Division's Guns Captured

The entire artillery of the 31st German division was captured.

A German official communique reports:

We recaptured the eastern fringe of the height eastward of Vauxaillon.

Eastward of Laffaux the enemy pressed us back slightly.

We repulsed hostile attacks made by the enemy against Haumont and northeastward of Thiaucourt.

The American official communique this evening reports:

In the St. Mihiel sector artillery and aviation activity continued.

We captured prisoners in patrol encounters.

Washington, September 18.—General Pershing in his communique dated the 16th reports:

Aside from patrol activity, in which we took prisoners, and a further increase in the artillery and aviation activity, there is nothing to be reported.

In his official communique issued yesterday General Pershing reports:

In the St. Mihiel sector the day was quiet except that we continued our activity with artillery and aviation and patrol encounters occurred in which we captured some prisoners.

Hindenburg Line Towns Burning

London, September 17.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wired last evening:

The burning of Dommartin and Lechaussee, which are actually in the Hindenburg Line, cannot be accepted as proof of the enemy's intention to withdraw behind that line. Both towns being under our fire, it is conceivable that they were set on fire by our guns but the towns which are burning along the Moselle, being French towns which have no connection with the enemy's defense, could not have been fired by our shells.

The Hindenburg Line in this region is not of the formidable nature which it has become further west. In the wide plain between Cotes de Meuse and the Moselle there is no position of outstanding importance for some distance northwards once the neck between Vigneulles and Thiaucourt has been passed. There

fore the enemy may find the selection of a satisfactory line in no way easy unless they are prepared to retire a long way, which is improbable considering the value of the ground.

Enemy Transport Harassed

The American airmen distinguished themselves by harassing the enemy's withdrawal in the deepest part of the salient. The Americans accurately forecasted the lines along which the German transport would proceed. These lines conversed on the gap between Vigneulles and Thiaucourt with St. Benoit as the center. Our airmen therefore found the German transport exactly where they expected and their attempts to delay it were of the most daring kind. Frequently they swooped down to within forty feet of the ground despite the rain, wrecking lorry after lorry and scattering wagon-teams with bombs or machine-guns. A considerable part of our booty is due to the work of our airmen in blocking the only roads of escape and the tremendous haul of guns, now totaling over 200, was largely due to the bottling up of the mouth of the salient.

French Take Territory In Vital Part Of Front

Paris, September 16.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

During the day the French continued their attacks northeast and east of Sancy and despite the resistance of the enemy advanced a kilometer on a front of four kilometers, capturing 600 prisoners and two 4.7 guns.

Our aviators were very active yesterday blinding the enemy observations. Sixteen German balloons were burnt, twelve aeroplanes grassed and the big stations and roads behind the enemy lines heavily bombed, causing big fires and much damage.

Paris, September 17.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

North of the Aisne the artillery on both sides has been active.

We carried out a raid west of Maisons-de-Champagne and took some prisoners.

Between St. Hilaire-le-Grand and Mont Sans Nom and also north of Rheims we repulsed enemy raids.

The new progress made by General Mangin gives him a dominating position opposite Chemin-des-Dames, which can be enfiladed.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

West of St. Quentin we made progress in the Holnon and Savy districts.

We continued to enlarge our gains between the Ailette and the Aisne and made progress by local attacks on the plateaux east and north of Allement.

After a sharp fight this morning we captured a strongly held point east of Sancy.

The number of bodies found north of Laffaux proves the heaviness of the enemy's losses in the recent fighting.

The Germans on the Vesle front counter-attacked three times against our positions in the region of Glennes, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Six enemy aeroplanes were felled and one balloon brought down in flames yesterday.

Our bombing squadron dropped ten tons of bombs during the night on enemy stations, bivouacs and aerodromes, despite a raging tempest.

Enemy Admits St. Mihiel Reverse

London, September 16.—(By wireless. A German official communique reports:

The enemy, between the Ailette and the Aisne on Sunday somewhat extended the point at which he broke through on the previous day and obtained a footing in the southern part of Vailly.

Between Cotes-de-Lorraine and the Moselle vigorous infantry engagements developed before our new positions and the enemy in the evening stood approximately on the line Fresnes, St. Hilaire, Haumont, Rembercourt and Rappes Forest.

As a reprisal for the bombing of German towns, our squadrons last night dropped twenty-two tons of bombs on Paris.

French Near Laffaux Height

London, September 17.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today:

The French are now barely a mile from the highest point of Laffaux plateau. The German line, with its quarry fortifications, has been taken and the garrisons either killed or captured. In one quarry an entire battalion was captured and in another a Colonel with the staff of his regiment. The Germans held out in the quarries with machine-guns. A very bloody fight occurred for one of these subterranean fortresses on Monkey mountain, north of Vauxaillon, until finally the garrison was killed almost to a man.

Altogether five German divisions were engaged against the French, including the 5th Guards division and a divisibn of Brandenburger troops. The enemy had succeeded in flooding the valleys. The French consequently fought knee-deep in water across the valleys before storming the stone fortresses on the plateau. The enemy resisted with great strength. One battalion of French troops fought knee-deep in water for twenty-four hours while the Germans brought up field guns almost into their first line and fired at ranges of a few hundred yards. The ground was sown with obstacles of every kind.

Nevertheless General Mangin's infantry-men have beaten back the German front from Vauxaillon to the bank of the Aisne.

Positions In Valley Taken

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reported yesterday:

On the plateau east of Laffaux Mill General Mangin attacked this morning in the direction of l'Ange Gardien, on the Soissons-Maubeuge road, and Colombe Farm, near Jouy, and advanced one kilometer on a front of four kilometers capturing several positions in the valley which separates Sancy from the plateau of Jouy. Numerous prisoners and machine-guns were taken. Despite the sweeping fire of machine-guns, artillery and vigorous counter-attacks, the French maintained themselves in the captured positions.

The chief feature of the day's fighting was the capture of numerous subterranean passages dug under the plateau, in which the Germans put up a desperate and furious defense and lost very heavily.

British Local Attacks Make Good Progress

London, September 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

On the southern portion of the front our patrols brought in a few prisoners.

We slightly advanced our line in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert, eastward of Ypres.

Aviation.—The improvement was marked by an increase of activity. We encountered many hostile machines on the German side of the lines and many combats occurred in which we destroyed twenty-nine and drove down seven out of control.

We brought down a large enemy bombing machine after dark.

Sixteen British machines are missing, including two night flying machines.

We successfully and heavily bombed four enemy aerodromes. One during the day time and three during the night.

During the past twenty-four hours we dropped thirty tons of bombs.

Positions Are Improved

London, September 17.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We made progress on Monday in the direction of Le Verguerr, northwestward of St. Quentin and also slightly improved our position northwestward of Hulluch and northeastward of Neuve Chapelle.

A Belgian official communique reports:

Great artillery activity and patrol fighting is prevailing on the whole front, the former especially being intense towards Nieuport, Boesinghe and Merckem.

Aviation.—There was great activity in the air on the whole British front yesterday.

Despite strong opposition we took a record number of photographs.

Our aeroplanes and balloons reported much damage in the hostile battery positions and many explosions and fires caused by our artillery fire.

We dropped twenty-four tons of bombs during the day time and fifteen tons during the night on aerodromes, railheads and dumps.

There was intense fighting all day long, combats occurring a considerable distance eastwards of the lines. We brought down forty-five enemy machines, of which seven were downed in one fight by one of our squadrons. We drove down twenty other enemy machines out of control and also our anti-aircraft guns shot down one hostile machines.

Sixteen British machines are missing.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Minor fighting continued northwestward of Quentin. We gained ground in the neighborhood of Holnon.

Local encounters also occurred on the northern front. We captured a German post westward of La Bassee, taking some prisoners, and established new posts northeastward of Neuve Chapelle and in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert. We repulsed raiders eastward of Vierstraat.

Must Stand, Is German Order

London, September 17.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

We have captured a document signed by General von Morgen dated the 10th and addressed to the 14th Reserve Corps near St. Quentin. It says: "Up to the present, owing to military reasons, we have allowed the English to occupy the desolate enemy country. Now, however, you have taken up a strong defensive position not one more foot of ground is to be given up." The document exhorts the men to defend their homes and families in the Fatherland and adds: "You are more than a match for the enemy who only attacks with dash when accompanied by tanks. These we will destroy. I expect every man from a General to the most junior private to do his duty in the imminent decisive battles."

General von Morgean was the General who streaked off in a motorcar early in our attack on August 8.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

During the past twenty-four hours we have taken 131 prisoners.

There is plenty of evidence that the enemy is anticipating further concerted attacks at various places. A captured order points out that the Allies must now be expected to strike heavy blows and bewails the lack of storm troops as rendering any prospect of a successful counter-attack or effective resistance impossible.

Prisoners taken recently state that every effort has been made to suppress all news concerning the American success at St. Mihiel, concerning which alarming rumors prevail. The general impression seems to be that the American victory has been so overwhelming that the German Army Command dares not admit the fact.

Holnon Village Taken

London, September 18.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

As the result of our operations yesterday we obtained possession of Holnon village and took several prisoners.

This morning we attacked northwestward of St. Quentin.

Yesterday evening the enemy attacked at Moeuvres, under cover of a heavy barrage, and pressed us back to the western outskirts of the village.

By a successful local operation during the night we slightly advanced our line immediately south of the La Bassee Canal.

AMERICANS CONGRATULATED

London, September 18.—Press Bureau. General Pershing replied to Mr. Lloyd George:

"Your congratulations are deeply appreciated. It shall be the endeavor of the American army to supply you with occasional doses of the same soft medicine, as needed, until final victory has been obtained."

London, September 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a special Order of the Day, congratulates General Pershing on his victory in the initial American offensive and asks him "To convey to all ranks our unbounded admiration and pleasure."

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, September 18.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from Italian headquarters states that General Diaz, the Commander-in-Chief, recently said: "I have immensely admired the spirit of the American troops. They have fought with true heroism. This is noteworthy because the Americans constitute the youngest army on the Western front. They are a strong race admirably prepared for action in every form."

ADMIRAL MAYO, U.S.N., ARRIVES IN ENGLAND

Atlantic Fleet Commander To Inspect American Naval Activities In Europe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 17.—Admiral Mayo, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, has arrived in England to inspect the naval activities of the United States in Europe.

LLOYD GEORGE IMPROVING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—The Premier is convalescent.

Germany's Accounting Due, Says Clemenceau

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 17.—In The Senate today the Premier, M. Clemenceau, in an eloquent oration, expressed the immense gratitude of the peoples to the marvelous soldiers of the Entente who are liberating them from the sword of barbarism in the hour of supreme agony. Germany foolishly believed that victory would wipe out her crimes. Now a reversal of fortune was compelling the Kaiser's armies to retire, and the terrible account between the peoples which Germany had opened would be paid in full.

DINNER IS CALLED OFF

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 18.—Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Beaverbrook's dinner in honor of the Australian, New Zealand and South African journalists has been postponed to next week.

The Weather

Cloudy today. The maximum temperate yesterday was 82.8 and the minimum 57, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 83.7 and 75.4.

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RESIDENCE OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS

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HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS

America, Australia, Canada, China, ngland, French, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, weden, Switzerland, Wales.

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ALLIES WIN BATTLE ON ARCHANGEL FRONT

Bolsheviki Reported Fleeing In Panic And Officers Deserting To Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 16.—A message from Petrograd dated the 14th says that the Bolshevik newspaper Pravda states that a battle has occurred on the Archangel front between the Bolsheviki and the French, British and American forces as the result of which the Bolsheviki are fleeing in a panic and a number of the Bolshevik officers have deserted to the British.

U.S. War Department Asks Congress For Seven Billion More

Wants Huge Addition To Appropriation Because Of Enlarged Military Program

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 17.—The War Department has asked Congress to provide G.$7,347,000,000 in addition to the previous estimates for the enlarged military program during the coming year.

COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE IS BEGUN

Feared 300,000 Men Will Be Idle Unless Early Settlement Is Reached

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 16.—The Lancashire Cotton Spinners' strike for payment for unemployment due to the restriction of output, has begun, and it is feared that by tomorrow most of the spinning mills will be at a standstill and if the strike continues about 300,000 workers will be idle by the end of next week. It is still hoped that this calamity may be averted.

As the result of a private conference between representatives of the spinners and the Control Board at Manchester on Saturday, new proposals will be submitted to the Board of Trade with a view to their consideration by the Premier as soon as he has sufficiently recovered.

ALLIED LABOR MEN MEETING IN LONDON

Delegates Present From Seven Powers To Discuss Terms Of Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 17.—The Inter-Allied Labor Conference has opened at Westminster. Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the United States, Greece and Servia are represented.

Mr. G. H. Bunting, the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, who presided, said that the conference was called to try to find an agreement among the representatives of the Allied Labor parties. They were not there as peace-at-any-price men or defeatists, but as people who desired an honorable and lasting peace.

Referring to the Austrian note, the Chairman said that it was their duty to explore all avenues towards peace.

London, September 18.—At the Inter-Allied Labor Conference Mr. Samuel Gompers, the American Labor leader, declared that it was essential that the representatives of labor in all Allied countries should have a single object: namely, the prosecution of the war to a successful issue.

American laborites were determined to do all in their power to assist the Allies to marshal all their resources in order to drive from the occupied territories the armies of the Central Powers, which should be opposed as long as they obeyed their militaristic and autocratic governments, who threatened the existence of all self governing peoples. Therefore the Conference should endorse the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson as the conditions of peace.

AUSTRIAN CABINET EXPECTED TO RESIGN

Dr. Wekerle Reports To Emperor On Critical Conditions In Hungary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 17.—The Austrian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, arrived in Vienna on Saturday and was received in audience by the Emperor on Monday. It is believed that the interview had reference to the political situation in Hungary which, according to the Budapest correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, is extremely critical. It is assumed that the Wekerle Cabinet will resign shortly.

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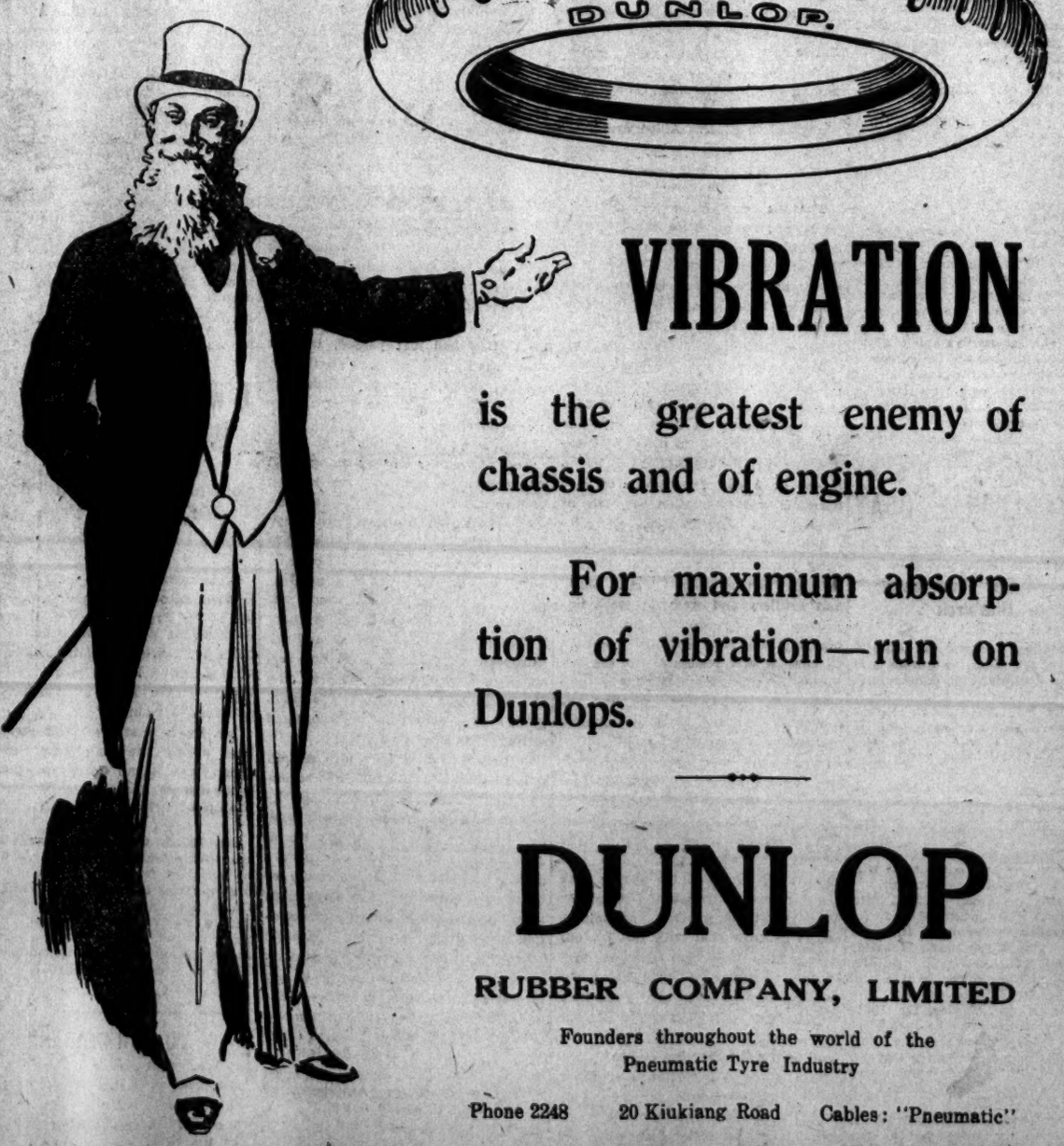

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DETAILED REPLY COMING TO AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE

But Chance Of Acceptance Of Invitation To Conference Is Almost Nil

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—President Wilson's reply to the Austrian note is universally praised for the promptitude of its despatch and its economy of language. It is described as a complete answer, leaving absolutely no room for misunderstanding, and making certain that the Austrian proposal will be rejected by the Allies, though it is expected that the latter will answer in greater detail, possibly reiterating their war aims.

London, September 17.—The Austrian note continues to be the subject of lively discussion, the chief feature of which is the absolute unanimity regarding the futility of the proposals in their present form.

The newspapers fully endorse the remarks made by Mr. Balfour, welcome President Wilson's uncompromising rejection of the proposals made by Austria, and warn Austria that she never made a greater blunder if she expects to sow dissension among the Allies.

Members of the diplomatic service express the opinion that one of the motives of the note was an attempt to calm the restiveness of Bulgaria and to satisfy the Turks who are showing an increasing readiness for some kind of peace.

Altogether the note is regarded more as a war maneuver than a peace move.

Amsterdam, September 17.—A message from Vienna states that the official newspaper Reichspost says that the Government despatched its peace note after consultation with the German Government and with the fullest approval of the latter. The note was composed after an animated exchange of views between the two Governments.

Paris, September 17.—The Austro-German note proposing a talk concerning peace is scorned by the Allies and regarded as a clumsy trick to gain time for the Central Empires to reorganise their exhausted armies, Austria and Germany hoping also to stir up discord among the Entente nations.

Regarding the Austro-German Note official circles in Washington warn that there will be no losing of time discussing the proposals but the Allies will strike harder.

Mr. Balfour, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has replied that there are no misunderstandings to clear up.

The cynical proposal and attempt to divide the Allied nations by launching a peace offensive was anticipated now that the German armies are in retreat.

The offer of peace to Belgium by Germany is an hypocrisy. There is no suggestion of reparation. Belgium is to become neutral immediately only for the purpose of safeguarding the Rhine towns. No Belgian will be influenced by this German dodge.

The combination of a wail for peace is emphasised by an air raid on Paris, is a genuine product of Austrian and German diplomacy.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, September 17.—The press unqualifiedly approves President Wilson's emphatic rejection of the Austrian proposal which was delivered within half an hour after the receipt of the Austrian note.

The New York Sun epitomises the views of the press when it says: "No talk of terms of peace, no negotiations for peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace, until there is evidence that we are dealing with the German people, not merely with the present rulers of Germany, on whose word nobody can now depend."

Washington, September 17.—Addressing the Senate, Senator Lodge unqualifiedly endorsed President Wilson's rejection of the Austrian peace proposals. He said the President's curt refusal would end the loose and feeble talk which was helpful to Germany. "The position of America is so plain that even the Central Powers will soon begin to understand it. Germany having brought unnumbered woes upon the innocent world in her appalling lust for conquest, we now mean to put her in physical bonds."

ALLIED PLANES HARASS TERRITORY OF ENEMY

German Cities And Military Positions Targets For Tons Of Bombs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 16.—Air Ministry official:

Last night our aeroplanes heavily and repeatedly attacked four enemy aerodromes with excellent results. They started four fires, wrecked three enemy machines on the ground, demolished two hangars, obtained direct hits on several other hangars and hit a transport convoy.

Four times we bombed the railways at Metz-Sablons, causing a fire.

We successfully attacked the railway junctions at Mainz, and the docks and sidings at Karlsruhe with excellent results in both cases. Seventeen direct hits were made at Karlsrube, where 3½ tons of bombs were dropped.

We dropped a total of 350 bombs weighing 16½ tons during the night. All our machines returned.

London, September 17.—Air Ministry official. Yesterday afternoon we twice attacked the aeroplane works and chemical factory at Mannheim with excellent results. The enemy attacked us over our objective and three British machines are missing.

We attacked the German home defense aerodrome at Hagenau. Bursts were observed on the hangars, one of which was set on fire. All our machines returned.

Last night we attacked three aerodromes with bombs and machine-gun fire with good results.

We also heavily attacked the railways at Metz-Sablons and Treves, starting three fires at Metz-Sablons while our bombs dropped all round Treves station.

We also heavily attacked Frankfurt station with good effect.

The night began calm but later high winds arose. Up to the present seven British machines have not been located.

During the past three days we have dropped 60 tons of bombs.

London, September 18.—Admiralty Official. The contingents of the Royal Air Force co-operating with the Navy between September 8 and 15 carried out several successful raids and dropped over 41 tons of bombs on Bruges docks and enemy aerodromes with good results. Eleven bombs burst on the quays at Bruges and a fire was started. Uttkerke aerodrome was attacked at a low altitude, one hangar burst into flames and fires started among the workshops.

The activity of the enemy aircraft was below normal. We destroyed three and drove down two enemy machines out of control. Two British machines have not returned, but are believed to have landed in a neutral country.

URGES ENTENTE TO PLAN UNITY ON COAL

Observer In London Says Labor Shortage In England Is Vital Factor

OUR SOLDIERS MENACED

Suffering Is Likely Unless Adequate Supply Of Fuel Can Be Provided

By Charles H. Grasty,
(New York Times)

London, August 6.—The Americans here are all solid in their faith in the military success in France. They expect some kind of a spectacular enterprise from the German Navy in a last card, and they are prepared for further blows in France, but the military men do not believe that Hindenburg can ever hit as hard in the future as in the past, while the Allies grow constantly stronger.

While this optimism on the military side is general, one hears many warnings respecting conditions hitherto pointed out in these cables. The coal outlook in particular is giving concern to those who deal with subjects of supply and transport. One who speaks with knowledge said today:

"There must be immediate coordinated effort for the production and distribution of fuel for future months. The main supplies for England, France, and Italy must be drawn from British mines. The labor is necessarily British. And yet inevitably the hasty methods of recruiting the British Army in the field has depleted the ranks of industrial labor to an extent which imperils the fuel supply for the next Winter. The conditions do not concern the civilian population alone, though they are serious in that quarter where good morale is so closely related to military operations. The armies also are directly affected.

"Unless intelligently planned action on a large scale is carried out promptly our troops will probably be subject to great suffering next Winter. The climate of Europe is extremely trying. Even now in midsummer many of us find it difficult to keep warm. When Winter comes, naturally the conditions will be much harder.

"American soldiers are accustomed to warmth, and while otherwise hearty and rugged, cannot stand extreme cold.

"I am sure that America will immediately respond to the need of providing our army with the means of keeping warm and healthy. To accomplish this there should be an infusion of the energetic spirit, characteristic of Americans when the emergency presents itself. The root of the trouble is labor scarcity.

"The urgent necessity exists to fit it up without a moment's delay, and most strenuously. Our method of waging war as separate nations instead of under unified supervision involves a tremendous loss of efficiency. It is unthinkable that England will still be combing men out of the mines for military duty in France instead of drawing on America for soldiers and keeping the British miners at work where their effort counts at the maximum.

"There is no limit to the mischief which may result from allowing matters to drift along until it is too late to make and carry out a well-ordered and far-reaching plan.

"Winter is near and every day is precious. Everybody knows in a vague way how serious the outlook is, especially in France and Italy, but there is still wanting concentration of attention and definite measures to provide against the impending danger.

"Perhaps when America understands that the troops now playing such a brave part in battle are facing the inclemencies of a European Winter without proper provision for their health and comfort, the Government will move for quick, effective action.

"With the example of the success of the military unified command before our eyes, it is difficult to understand why the same sound principle is not applied. If the Allies had some one man on the non-military side corresponding to Foch on the military, one could safely write down the German prospects to nil, but the Allies may whip the Germans in the field and still give them a chance for some sort of compromise through the Allied scatteration and procrastination.

"Perhaps Lord Reading, who now understands American conditions, is bringing some plan to set the Allied house in order in the respects referred to."

LI SHUN IS ARRANGING IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

Definite Stand On Hsu Shih-chang Election May Be Taken

Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu is inaugurating an important conference in Nanking, according to a Peking telegram. The Yangtsze Tuchuns are the only Military Governors who have not yet sent in their messages of congratulations [illegible] President Hsu Shih-chang. It is expected that some definite stand will be taken by Generals Li Shun, Chen Kuei-jui and Wang Chan-yuan as a result of the meeting.

Police authorities at Peking arrested Tuesday six would-be assassians and found in their possession a bomb, an imitation medal and a forged admission ticket to the Senate meetings.

In view of the approach of Southern troops on the Fukien-Chekiang border, Tuchun Yang Shan-teh of Chekiang has proclaimed martial law in his province.

General Chang Ching-yao, the Military Governor of Hunan, telegraphed Wednesday to Peking, demanding the punishment of General Wu Pei-fu for lowering the morale of the Northern troops on the Hunan front.

Australia Restricts Foreign Tea Imports

Removal Of Embargo On Java And China Product Hurt India And Ceylon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September [illegible].—The Minister of [illegible] Commonwealth [illegible] ure imitations of foreign teas [illegible] o Australia was limited to twenty per-cent of the total importation in [illegible]

It has been found [illegible] recent removal of the embar[illegible]va and China teas, is severely [illegible] harshly against India and Ceylon.

GERMAN INSURANCE CO.'S LOSE LICENSES IN BRAZIL

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, September 17.—A press despatch from Rio de Janeiro states that the Brazilian Government has canceled the licenses of the German insurance companies.

BEST BEEF FOR TROOPS

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 17.—(Received by French Wireless Station.)—The Food Purchase Board announces that only heavy-weight beef of the best quality with a minimum weight of 575 lbs. per head is being supplied to the United States fighting forces and the Allies.

HOUSE FOR SALE

We have for sale on Route Vallon near the French Park, a detached house of six large rooms, 3 tiled baths with modern battery and kitchen, hot and cold water, garden, tennis, etc., for farming, flush closets, septic tank etc., tiled and fully furnished.

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GREAT WRESTLING CARNIVAL

To-day, September 20, Saturday, September 21
at 9 p. m. sharp
NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD EXTENSION
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KEEP THE DATES OPEN
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60 GIGANTIC 60 WRESTLERS
25 BOUTS 25 each evening
A thrill every second!

SUNGKIANG RICE CROPS SUFFERS FROM WORMS

Harvest Will Be Pitiable For The Second Time In Two Years

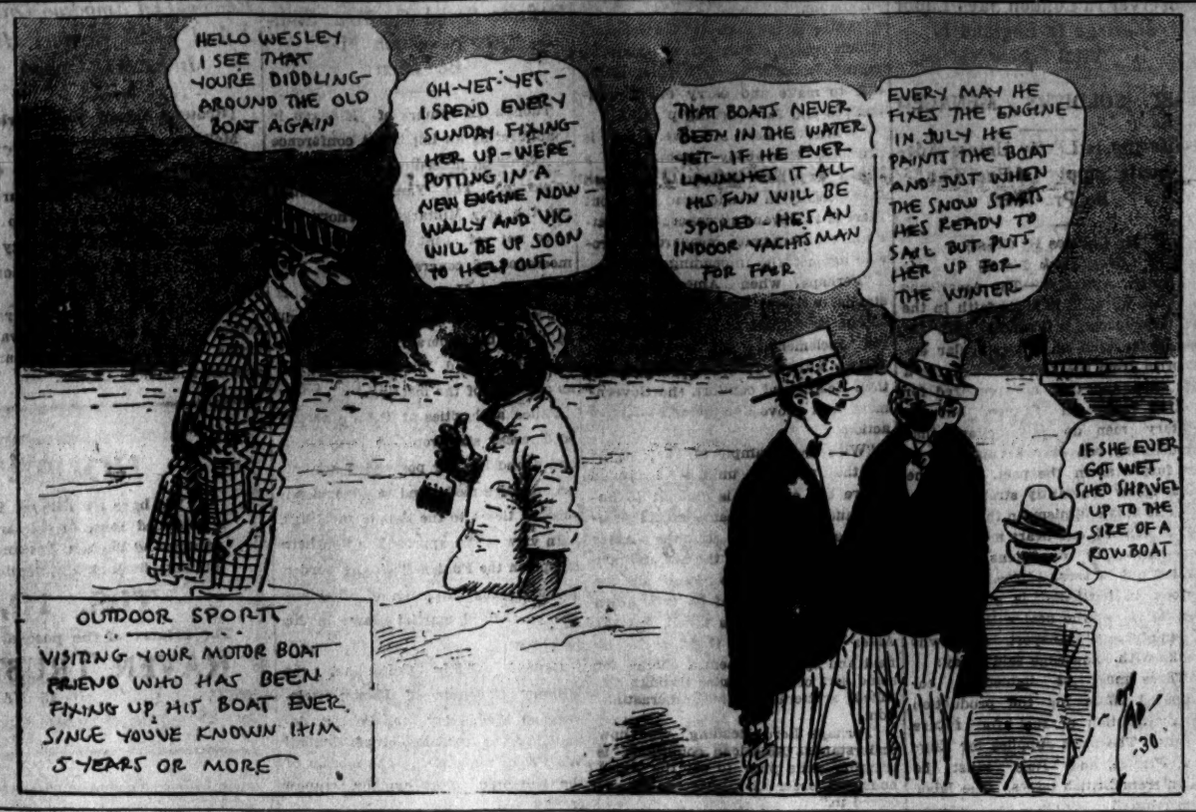
China Press Correspondence

Sungkiang, Ku., September 17.—The rice crop in this section is in a pitiable condition. Day before yesterday I walked through acres of fields that were badly damaged and I was told that in other sections they were much worse. For the past two years little worms have gotten into the stalks of grain and done their work. What seemed to be fields of fair promise would in a very short space of time be ruined. It seems to astound the people. A teacher in an agricultural school was out with his pupils the other day studying the conditions. It is to be hoped that some method of combating these pests may be found.

Our town is alive on the question of the opium monopoly. Some of the citizens held a meeting last Sunday in a noted resort here to discuss the matter and now a large mass meeting is announced in the large city temple.

About twenty-five of the secretaries of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai are coming to our quiet city on Thursday afternoon for a few days' conference in order to escape the distractions of busy Shanghai.

OUTDOOR SPORTS By Tad


HELLO WESLEY I SEE THAT YOURE DIDDLING AROUND THE OLD BOAT AGAIN
OH-YES-YES-I SPEND EVERY SUNDAY FIXING HER UP-WERE PUTTING IN A NEW ENGINE NOW-WALLY AND VIC WILL BE UP SOON TO HELP OUT
THAT BOATS NEVER BEEN IN THE WATER YET-IF HE EVER LAUNCHES IT ALL HIS FUN WILL BE SPOILED-HES AN INDOOR YACHTSMAN FOR FAIR
EVERY MAY HE FIXES THE ENGINE IN JULY HE PAINTS THE BOAT AND JUST WHEN THE SNOW STARTS HES READY TO SAIL BUT PUTS HER UP FOR THE WINTER
IF SHE EVER GOT WET SHED SHRIVEL UP TO THE SIZE OF A ROWBOAT
OUTDOOR SPORTS
VISITING YOUR MOTOR BOAT FRIEND WHO HAS BEEN FIXING UP HIS BOAT EVER SINCE YOUVE KNOWN HIM 5 YEARS OR MORE
TAD '20

JAPANESE COMMISSION TO ADJUST EXCHANGE

Composed Of Minister Of Exchange And Others Interested In Foreign Trade

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, September 15.—A special commission has been organised for the purpose of adjusting foreign exchange. The president is the Minister of Finance and the members are composed of officials and unofficial persons interested in foreign exchange.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M.Sept 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima MSept. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M.Sept. 30

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Sept. 28

For Europe, etc:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru.Sept. 26

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada:

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela....Sept. 21

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The United States Court For China

United States vs. Marciano Osete. Cause No. 687. Decision. Filed September 19, 1918.

Evidence: Rule of Reasonable Doubt Applied. Where the accused was only one of numerous parties having access to a trunk containing money which he is charged with having stolen; and where he is able to show another possible source of the price of rings purchased the day after, it cannot be said, in the absence of other evidence, that he is proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

R. T. Bryan, Jr., Esquire, Special U. S. Attorney, for the prosecution.

Dr. H. C. Mei, for the defense.

Lobingier, J.:

The accused is charged with the larceny of $50.00 which the complaining witness claims to have placed in his trunk on the morning of September 3. Returning in the evening at about 6:10 he says that he found his trunk "bent" and his money gone. The two occupied the same house but not, according to the accused at least, the same room. At any rate the room in which the trunk was kept was not locked. Four other Filipinos occupied rooms in the same house and that of the complaining witness was accessible to the others as well as to the Chinese cook and houseboy. Indeed, it appears that the outside door was unlocked and that the room might have been entered by some one coming from the street. These facts make the case even stronger than one in which another accused was acquitted of a similar charge. (1)

The circumstances (for there is no direct evidence) chiefly relied upon by the prosecution are that the accused purchased two rings on the morning after the money was missed at a price not exceeding $36.00 and that he had previously been short of money. He presents a detailed statement, however, of his income and expenses from the time of his arrival in Shanghai at the end of June, which if it is to be accepted would explain the source of the purchase price of the rings especially since, according to the testimony of the detective, it was $34.00. It is true that this statement allowed the accused very little for spending money and barely provided for ordinary necessities; but we do not find that the prosecution succeeded in showing any considerable other expenditure and whatever the accused is shown to have borrowed appears to have been repaid.

There are certain unfavorable circumstances, like defendant's attempt to secrete the rings when arrested which, however, he explains by saying that he feared they would be taken from him at the police station.

On the other hand, there are some favorable circumstances. It is conceded that he did not attempt to escape even though he had opportunity and that he waited at his former place of employment until the secret service agent should come to arrest him. He admits that he had but $2.50 on arriving in Shanghai when it would have strengthened his story to have claimed more. Then he refers, unnecessarily, to a certain difficulty in the Philippines which, however, has no bearing on the present case.

"It is true that the commission of crime may be proven by circumstantial evidence. In such cases, however, the circumstances must be just as convincing as when the proof is direct and positive. The circumstances must be such as to lead the mind of the judge irresistibly to but one conclusion, namely, the guilt of the person charged. So long as the acts of the accused and the circumstances can be explained upon any other reasonable hypothesis inconsistent with his guilt, he must be acquitted." (2)

We cannot say from the evidence before us that it is not a reasonable hypothesis that the accused had sufficient money to buy these rings without having stolen it. There are circumstances which may seem suspicious but we cannot convict him on suspicion. Giving him, as we must, the benefit of a reasonable doubt he is hereby acquitted with costs de officio.

By The Court,
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

(1) U. S. vs. Reyes, III Phil. 3.
(2) Id. 5

Botha Comments On New U-Boat Murder

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Pretoria, September 17.—The Premier, General Botha, in the course of a message expressing the abhorrence of the Government for the torpedoing of the s.s. Galway Castle, declares: "The inhuman conduct of the enemy will strengthen the resolution of South Africa to give every assistance to bring the war to a successful end."

Dutch Food Rioters Clash With Troops

Six Persons, Mostly Children Injured In Fight After Shops Are Plundered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 18.—Six persons, mostly children, were injured in the course of a collision between food rioters and the military in the Jordan district yesterday evening, when some shops were plundered and demolished.

The Burgomaster has warned parents to keep their children indoors.

LORD THYNNE KILLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—Killed in action:

Lord Alexander Thynne, D. S. O., Unionist M. P. for Bath.

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Demonstrations from either Garage

The Shanghai Garage Company

Good Crowd At Kiangwan As Fall Race Season Opens

Fair Weather Favors First Day Of Sport; Pari-Mutuel Pays Well

Fine weather and a good crowd were the outstanding features of the opening of the racing season at the Kiangwan course yesterday afternoon. Times for the most part were slow but there were sufficient well contested events to create a reasonable amount of excitement in the stands. The pari-mutuel, while registering no startling pay-outs, still maintained a persistently robust quality of returns and for the clairvoyant ones must have been a source of considerable rejoicing.

Mr. Commons and Mr. Springfield shared the top honors of the meet, the former riding two firsts, a second and three third placed ponies. Mr. Springfield annexed two firsts and a third, bringing Mr. Master's Kowloon in a winner in the sixth race after riding the same pony a pretty race to place in the third event.

Following is the card of events:

1.—The Polo Dash Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75, 3rd pony $25. For China ponies which have been playing polo regularly this season. Catch weight 155 lbs. Winners of a race of 5 furlongs or under barred. Jockeys who have ridden more than 4 winners, to carry 5 lbs. extra. Ponies, entered, to be passed by the Committee of the Polo Club as having complied with above qualification. Entrance $5. —3 furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Lamerton's grey Medina-Sidonia, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe.160—1
„ Beith's black Poppy, Mr. W. Hill .....160—2
„ Ezra's dun Sandalwood, Mr. I. Ezra .....160—3

Also ran:—The Bookie (Mr. Burkill); Zang Bah San (Mr. Hine); House Boy (Mr. Grierson); The Outcast (Mr. Springfield); The Globe (Mr. Commons).

Won by a head; 3 lengths. Time: 46 sec.

Pari-mutuel, win—$28.89. Place—$11.70, $9.90, $12.80.

Cash sweep—150, 376, 155. Unplaced starters—349, 348, 27, 265, 212.

2.—The Mid-Autumn Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners since January 1, 1918, allowed 7 lbs. Any classic winners of 1918, 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have won 3 races this year, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Entrance $5.—1¼ mile.

lbs.
Mr. Robson's grey Winsome Dahlia, Mr. H. E. Morris .148—1
„ Hart's bay Ye Illusionist, Mr. J. Liou .....145—2
„ R. F. C. Master's grey Kowloon, Mr. Springfield ....154—3

Also ran:—Gold Bar (Grierson); Smetana (Mr. Brun); Runaway (Mr. H. F. Hu); Formosa Chief (Mr. Crokam); Battle Dawn (Mr. Hill).

Won by one and a half lengths; 3 lengths. Time: 2:41.

Pari-mutuel, win—$11.50. Place—$7.70, $10.50, $19.90.

Cash sweep—67, 37, 553. Unplaced starters—230, 145, 370, 564, 512.

3.—The Patriotic Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918, and that have not won more than 2 races. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a flat race allowed 7 lbs. Classic winners barred. Entrance $5.—9 furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Chow Sung's bay King of the Diamond, Mr. A. Commons .....155—1
„ We Two's grey The Chaffinch, Mr. A. J. P. Heard.155—2
„ Hart's grey Unionist, Mr. J. Liou .....155—3

Also ran:—The Curate (Mr. N. W. Hickling); Jewel Crown (Mr. I. Ezra); Hsin Chi (Mr. W. Hill).

Won by a length and a half; many lengths. Time: 4:24 3/5.

Pari-mutuel, win—$11.60. Place—$6.40, $9.10, $7.30.

Cash sweep—468, 558, 57. Unplaced starters—328, 205, 308.

4.—The Entente Cordiale Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $5.—1 mile.

lbs.
Mr. Ezra's bay Iron Duke, Mr. I. Ezra .....158—1
„ Day's grey Shenkoland, Mr. C. R. Burkill .....155—2
„ Leaf's dun The Kiangani, Mr. A. Commons .....155—3

Also ran:—Milkway (Mr. N. W. Hickling); Sir Lamerock (Mr. A. J. P. Heard); Isis (Mr. E. S. B. Rowe).

Won by short head; a length and a half. Time: 2:07 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, win—$23.90. Place—$9.50, $8.20, $12.20.

Cash sweep—317, 43, 456. Unplaced starters—232, 320, 243.

5.—The Mart Plate.—Value $300, 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. and unplaced maidens allowed 3 lbs. in addition. Classic winners to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance $5.—7 furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Foh Sing's ches Tyrant, Mr. A. J. P. Heard .....155—1
„ Perchang's grey Hsin Ming, Mr. W. Hill .....148—2
„ Tucksong's dun Western Star, Mr. A. Commons .....151—3

Also ran:—Silver Coin (Mr. Grierson); Matsukaye (Mr. Liou); Dragonland (Mr. Burkill); Little Ginger (Mr. Springfield); Artisan (Mr. Crokam); Modesty (Mr. Ezra); Rocksand (Mr. Rowe).

Won by a length and a half; four lengths. Time: 1:49 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, win—$11.00. Place—$6.40, $8.90, $8.60.

Cash sweep—461, 506, 696. Unplaced—375, 260, 222, 135, 399, 281, 67.

6.—The September Selling Plate.—Value $400. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Winner if entered to be sold for $200, weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for $100, allowed 5 lbs; if entered to be sold for $50, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance $5.—¾ mile.

lbs.
Mr. R. F. C. Master's grey Kowloon, Mr. Springfield .....153—1
„ Leaf's brown The Telegraph, Mr. Commons .....148—2
„ Ezra's dun Sandalwood, Mr. Ezra .....152—3

Also ran:—Go-on-Hand (Mr. Morris); Swanee (Mr. Heard); Basuto (Mr. Hine); Peronne (Mr. Hill); Overland (Mr. H. F. Hu); Settlement (Mr. Crokam).

Won by two lengths; three-quarters of a length. Time: 1:32 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, win—$31.10. Place—$13.00, $15.50, $16.10.

Cash sweep—690, 75, 513. Unplaced—312, 15, 387, 195, 542, 642.

7.—The Mid-Autumn Handicap.—Value $400. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Handicap Weights will be published on morning of the Race. The top weight will not be more than 165 lbs. Winners after publication of the weights 5 lbs. extra. Entrance $5.—1¼ miles.

lbs.
Mr. E. B. Rose's grey Levenge, Mr. Commons .....140—1
„ F. S. Gibbings' grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. Rowe ...165—2
„ Sky and Hickling's grey Mush, Mr. Brun .....150—3

Also ran:—Railway (Mr. J. Liou); Vivat (Mr. Heard); House Boy (Mr. Grierson).

Won by a head; three-quarters of a length. Time: 2:42.

Pari-mutuel, win—$23.50. Place—$8.10, $6.40, $14.50.

Cash sweep—312, 71, 629. Unplaced—443, 513, 654.

8.—The New Park Handicap.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918. Handicap weights will be published on morning of the Race. The top weight will not be more than 160 lbs. Winners after publication of the weights 5 lbs. extra. Entrance $5.—1 mile.

lbs.
Mr. Tah Yuen's ches South star, Mr. Heard .....150—1
„ Lansing's ches Lanchester, Mr. H. F. Hu .....140—2
„ Auto's grey Johnston, Mr. Commons .....150—3

Also ran:—Ataka (Mr. J. Liou); Desertland (Mr. Burkill); Spider (Mr. Crokam); Croydon (Mr. Hill).

Won by a length and a half; 3 lengths. Time: 2:06 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, win—$24.90. Place—$9.50, $8.80, $9.90.

Cash sweep—56, 89, 202. Unplaced—661, 178, 332, 378.

9.—The Littleton Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies. Weght for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting 10 lbs. extra. Entrance $5—7 furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Jeddfertno's grey Bixshoote, Mr. Springfield .....155—1
„ C. R. Burkill's ches Loofield, Mr. Burkill .....152—2
„ Bonar's black Black Jester, Mr. Hill .....164—3

Also ran:—Sideway (Mr. Hu); Anylodane (Mr. Brad-Sorensen); Nirvana (Mr. Heard).

Won by a length and a half; short head. Time: 1:50.

Pari-mutuel, win—$44.00. Place—$9.30, $8.00, $11.80.

Cash sweep—304, 406, 55. Unplaced—1 104, 119.

Prince Lvoff Coming To Vladivostok For Appeal To Allies

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, September 19.—Reuter's representative learns this morning officially that Prince Lvoff is on his way to Vladivostok specially deputed by the Congress at Ufa to implore the speediest military aid from the Allies.

M. Vologodsky, the Premier of the Omsk Government, and M. Regnault, the French High Commissioner to Siberia, have arrived here.

DEFEAT OF ITALIANS CLAIMED BY VIENNA

Attacks Beaten Back Everywhere In Brenta, Says Austrian Comm u

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Rome, September 17.—(By wireless). An Austrian official communique reports:

Between the Brenta and Monte Solarolo the Italians yesterday morning opened an attack after a strong artillery preparation. We drove them back in the valley of the Brenta and before Col Caprile, Bitter fighting developed on Monte Pertika, Monte Solarolo and Tasson Ridge in which the enemy was forced to retreat everywhere.

195,142 Rivets Driven In One Day's Work

Team In Pacific Coast Shipyard Breaks Record By Nearly 100,000 Rivets

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Philadelphia, September 18.—(Received by French Wireless Station.)—At a riveters' drive in the big Government Shipyard at Hog Island, a team drove 195,142 rivets in eight hours or one working day, breaking the world's record of less than 100,000.

21 Victims Counted In Air Raid On Paris

Six Killed And Fifteen Injured In First Attack Since Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 17.—Six persons were killed and fifteen injured in the air raid yesterday.

Obituary

Captain George Booth Rea

The remains of the late Captain George B. Rea were laid away yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery with Masonic rites. Mr. Charles Kliene, of the Saltoun Lodge, No. 936 S. C., officiated, assisted by Messrs. W. C. Woodfield, G. Wood, and T. Bowern. The pall-bearers were Messrs. W. C. Woodfield, C. Wood, J. Kavanagh, J. Cutter, J. McArthur and G. Bloom.

Among those friends and brothers of the deceased who were present at the funeral were Dr. R. K. Hykes, H. E. Mulley, J. E. Watson, J. Cohen, I. Silbermann, E. N. Tandberg and W. Boyd.

MY FOUR LITTLE ONES USED BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Saskatchewan, writes:—"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four little ones a great deal of good." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, always do good—they cannot possibly do harm—being guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

New French War Loan To Be Launched Soon

The Banque Industrielle de Chine announces the receipt of a cablegram from Paris stating that a new French war loan of the 4 percent type is to be floated in the near future. Particulars of the loan are expected shortly and the Eastern branches of the bank will receive subscriptions as formerly.

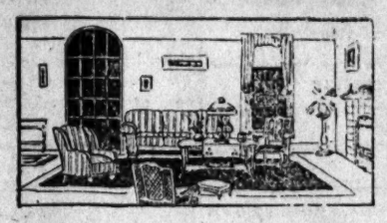
News Brevities

Mr. Yuan Hsi-tac, Vice-Minister of Education, will deliver a lecture on Chinese Education this evening at 7 o'clock at the World Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road.

GOODYEAR AKRON TIRES

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

COMPLETELY  EQUIPPED

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The rooms are large, light and airy, comfortably furnished and complete in every respect, most of the rooms having bath rooms attached.

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The Hotel Orchestra provides music during and after dinner. Rates $4.00 to $6.00 per day.

The Hotel is conducted on the dual plan providing rooms with or without board.

Operated by the Savoy Hotel Company,
C. A. BIDDLE, Manager.

OPENING

The Leading Silk Emporium in the Orient—Founded in 1857

LAOU KIU CHWANG

New department, dealing in Haberdashery, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Goods, all kinds of Furs, etc., is established on the 1st floor.

beg to announce the opening of their New Premises at P.128 Nanking Road on September 21st

The largest and best assortment of SILKS, Satins, Pongees, Crepes, Gauzes, Embroidered Articles, Hand-made Laces, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED

Do Not Forget the Twenty-First of September!

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WEATHER

Cloudy but rather fine weather in our regions. Strong northerly winds on the northern coast. Rough weather on the Pacific.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

The Imponderable In Labor Politics

(From The New Republic)

The virtual repudiation by the American Federation of Labor, in its Thirty-eighth Annual Convention, of the program of the British Labor Party, the denunciation of its authors as theorists and politicians, and the re-affirmation of the Federation's intention to adhere to "pure and simple Trades Unionism," furnish additional evidence of the deep divergence of tendency between European and American labor, and, it is to be feared, of a grave failure on the part of many American Trades Unionists to understand the spirit, the motives, the real nature of the forces animating the new movements in Europe.

The divergence arises perhaps from the difficulty which American unionists seem to experience in giving due weight to certain non-material motives in the European movement, motives not directly related to questions of hours and wages. The charges of "theorising" and high-browism seem to be the expression of impatience at the introduction of policies not easily defensible in terms of immediate advantage in wages and conditions. The plain implication of the St. Paul decision is that the one object of the workers is a progressive improvement of material conditions; and that if the largest immediate result in that respect is to be obtained by a form of Trades Unionism which, limiting itself strictly to piece-meal action on points of wages and hours, renounces any attempt at wider social changes, that renunciation is fully justified. The assumption is, that provided the material condition of the workers is good enough, there is no moral objection to the retention of the existing social and economic order, of the workers' positions as a separate class therein and its relationship to present political and social institutions.

But the chief impulse behind the development of the last year or two in British labor politics does not come merely, or mainly, perhaps, from a desire for improvement in material conditions. That development has followed a steady rise in wages, and the promise of automatic improvement in conditions. The main motive force of the latest development, is the impulse to a real democracy—the "right of self-determination," self-government, not alone in the political, but in the industrial and social sphere; equality, not only political, but social and cultural; and, for the great mass of the people, a degree of control over the conditions of their daily lives which no mere Trades Union stipulations concerning hours and wages can give. Into the words "democracy" and "self-government" have been poured a content—in part as a by-product of the war itself—which a few years ago in England they did not have, and which the American Trades Unionist in America seems hardly to suspect.

It is, of course, fatally easy to overlook the force of a motive in others which cannot be measured or even expressed in material terms. The difficulty of giving weight to these elusive moral values is precisely what makes Irish and certain other nationalisms incomprehensible to many Englishmen—and Americans—and has so far made the Irish problem insoluble; and which, to the German, makes certain motives of his enemies incomprehensible.

Yet the war itself is inexplicable and meaningless unless we give a large place in its underlying causes to certain moral imponderabilia; the struggle of Servians for nationality, of Belgians for the respect of their independence, things we cannot evaluate merely in economic terms. And the curious thing is that the reality of a motive which he will admit in the case of a Belgian or unsophisticated Servian, the American Trades Unionist of the older school boggles at in the case of English working men with a thousand years of bitter social and political struggle behind them. The average American would repel with indignation the plea that Belgian resistance was "high-brow" or "high-falutin'," or based on foolish dreams and "theories," because, once settled down under German rule, Belgium would be as well administered as under King Albert; that wages would be as high as in Germany; that the workers would benefit by all the German labor legislation and Brussels be as clean and well kept as Munich. As little would a New Yorker—even an anti-Tammanyite—listen to the argument that New York would be better governed by one of the famous trained professional mayors from Germany than by Judge Hylan. In such cases we recognise readily enough that good government can never be a substitute for self-government, nor efficiency for democracy.

But the American Trades Unionist is shutting his eyes to this truth when he disparages the demand of workers in Europe for wide-reaching social changes that do not bear immediately upon improvement of wages and hours, and describes them as "high-brow fancies." The European worker is merely attempting what the American worker—if the war makes any equivalent demand upon him—will ultimately attempt: to translate into terms of his own intimate daily life the proclaimed objects of the war. The western democracies are fighting, and hundreds of thousands of young Americans will give their lives, in order that Belgians, Servians, Russians may conserve the right to rule themselves; in order that they—and we—may be secure from the power of an autocracy constituting itself virtual master of the world and depriving the mass of freedom.

If we really take that objective seriously, we must all in the Western democracy sooner or later be led, as the British workers have been led, to ask with deepening insistance: Are we not too within the hands of autocracy of our own, with a power in our state as real, though exercised in a different way, as that of the military autocracy in Prussia?

What really was the position of the mass of our workers in respect of freedom and self-government under the old economic order, and what will it be after the war, if working class organisation confines its activities within the limits of the older Trades Unionism?

The workers have learned that the mere right to vote for one political party as against another, is a cruel irony when both parties, even when sincerely anxious to execute the will of the mass, are helpless in the grip of a social and economic system really controlled by a power outside politics. But not only does merely political democracy, acting within the limits of the old social and economic order, give the workman no real control over that power; Trades Unionism of the older type is almost as helpless; it is powerless to enable the workers to determine the quality and form of the society of which they are the greater part. The old Unionism can give them greater comfort, attenuate isolated tyrannies; it cannot make them aught but a special service class, socially and culturally inferior to a small, privileged and normally immensely powerful caste.

For although indiscriminate rhetoric has deprived the fact of some of its dramatic force, it is nevertheless a fact that the present position of private property and capital, and their relationship to political, industrial, legal, social, educational (in which is included, of course, such elements as the newspaper, the "movie" and the drama), religious and eleemosynary institutions, gives real control, in the things that often matter most, into the hands of a little class of favored individuals—an economic autocracy—as truly as political power is held by the political autocracy of Prussia. Can democracy, self-government, be regarded as much more than a meaningless parade while economic control—control over the very means of sustenance—in the hands of a tiny minority holding this power irresponsibly; not, that is, by virtue of any right which has been democratically conferred upon them by the governed, but by the privilege of inheritance, or the result of accident, or even chicanery and anti-social fraud? Can that be a real democracy in which, throughout great provinces, a few men, by virtue of their control of industrial conditions, have power over the daily lives of millions, immeasurably greater than that which, in fact, the Kaiser exercises over the lives of Polish or Alsatian peasants? Or in which power, prestige, leisure, culture, self-government, social deference, are given to this small economic autocracy while the great mass are to be content with an entirely different quality of life, a different culture, accepting the stigma of inferiority, content to train their children to be mere servants and handmaidens? Does it alter the conditions for the better that it is open for an infinitesimal proportion of the great mass, usually by the exercise of exceptional self-assertiveness, a capacity ruthlessly to push aside weaker competitors, to exchange a servile condition for one in which they will profit by social injustice?

The workers in Britain have decided that this is not democracy; that no mere improvement in material conditions can purchase acquiescence in it, or be accepted as a substitute for a more real division of power—for self-government, as desirable in itself apart from any material test; that moral helotry cannot be made acceptable by making it comfortable.

Perhaps we can summarise the situation by saying that the demand of the British democracy is that the mass be partners instead of servants, even though as partners their material conditions is no better than it would be as servants. We know as a matter of simple fact that in the case of nine individuals out of ten in our society just that kind of motive is often the predominant one in much of their social action. To ignore it, is to ignore the most powerful social force around us.

It may be "unpractical." So was the determination of the Belgians to defend their national independence.

England In War Time -:- By Harold C. Norman

V.

In Trains And Hotels

"ALTHOUGH there are now forty per cent. less trains, the railways are carrying sixty per cent. more passengers than was the case during the period before the war."

Such was the remarkable statement made last June by the managing director of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, when the popular agitation against the proposed reduction in the number of season tickets to be issued was at its height. Men, and more men, were required for the army, and thus the government decided that the staffs of the great railway systems of the country must be combed out in common with those of other organisations; furthermore, the consumption of coal on the railways, owing to the increased traffic, was enormous, and it is obvious that the more coal required, the more men must stay below ground to mine it. Accordingly, the number of trains run each day was to be much decreased, and in order to ease the situation, the government proposed to limit the issue of season tickets on suburban lines. Great was the outcry, as was reasonably to be expected. A Season Ticket-Holders' Association, with powerful backing, was formed, and eventually a compromise was reached.

There are certain districts in London which are notoriously unfortunate where air raids are concerned. Enemy aircraft, crossing the Kentish or Essex coast, fly across London, generally speaking, from the south-east to the north-west, turning their attention, besides, to the easy mark afforded by the great shining system of converging rails in the north, at King's Cross, St. Pancras and Euston. Hampstead and Kilburn, including the district of Maida Vale (in the north-west), are particularly unhealthful, and thus there has been a more or less general desire on the part of those who could afford it, to move out of that radius to safer ground, more particularly on the part of the alien population. These people are familiarly known as "Bomb-dodgers," and it is to their activities in search of safety that the overcrowding of trains is largely due.

An increase of 50 per cent. on all railway fares (the fares are still quoted at the old rates, and so it is somewhat of a shock when, finding in your A. B. C. that the fare to a certain place is, say, £2, you are asked to pay £3 when buying your ticket) does not seem to have deterred man, woman or child from indulging in his or her recently much developed propensity to travel. Visit any of the big termini, more particularly Victoria, on Friday afternoon or Saturday morning and you will find queues stretching from the booking offices right out into the station yards. If you wish to catch a train at three in the afternoon, you must take your place in the queue at eleven in the morning, or earlier, and even then you cannot be sure that a ticket will be issued.

Great is the exodus on Friday afternoons, for Mr. and Mrs. Munition-Maker and the young Munition-Makers, and the workers in many other occupations, now have a family exchequer that runs into figures which would formerly have been envied by the ordinary professional man and small merchant. When the summer has arrived, the sands and ozone-laden breezes of Hastings, Brighton and other seaside resorts have an attraction for these people which cannot be withstood.

Second-class, on nearly all the lines, is practically abolished. For all the good they were, the change might have been effected years ago; valets and ladies'-maids were the principal patrons. The really fast expresses are no more; you are fortunate if you get to Brighton in an hour and a half, and to Bournemouth in five. Cannon Street station is closed during two days in the week, but its dismal public rooms are still open for board meetings of companies. Travel literature has increased in price, and if one purchases an assortment of five or six magazines and journals, there will not be much change left out of a ten-shilling note. It is interesting to tear off, one by one, the price labels from the cheap editions of popular novels—at the base will be found one for a shilling, super-imposed on that, one for 1s. 3d., and so on, by advances of threepence, to the present maximum price of 1s. 9d.

It is perhaps as well that obesity has become a thing of the past, otherwise the abnormally plump passenger would stand little chance of getting his luggage off the taxi and into the train, and *vice versa*. The boy- and old-men-porters do their best, also the portresses, if one may use the word, but their best is like the worst. And so the able-bodied passenger, male and female, does his or her share of the pushing, pulling and lifting necessary under the circumstances. "There's a war on," and everybody knows it—especially on a hot July day at a railway station.

Smaller than ever is the choice of viands at the railway restaurants, except at some notable exceptions in the country. The present writer has lively and pleasant recollections of the L. and N. W. Ry. restaurant at Rugby, where a huge ham was placed on the table before him, a bowl of crisp salad, white (not war) bread, a noble cheese, and a pint of bitter in a tankard—and all for the modest sum of half-a-crown.

Army orders provide that officers must without exception travel first-class. That being the case, one is often amused at witnessing the anomaly of a young subaltern or lieutenant, until quite recently a clerk, travelling in the first-class, while a private, formerly a successful stockbroker or professional man, travels third.

It is altogether delightful to be democratic and ride in the third-class, for there is the place and there are the conditions to study the types of mankind. Most exhilarating of all is to rub shoulders and exchange conversation with soldiers and sailors on leave—men who have come straight from the trenches, the North Sea and the Mediterranean, and who consider their exploits, their daily and intimate acquaintance with King Death of no account as compared with the delights of being at home once more—the sight of a colt frisking by the side of her dam, or a flock of sheep bleating their way homeward. Tales, terrible tales, will be told you, but in the atmosphere of that railway carriage, humming with laughter and hazy with the smoke of the cigars that you have handed round, they lose much of their horror.

Our ubiquitious lady-friend, D. O. R. A., crops up even in connection with railway travelling. There are certain parts in the south-east and south of England where the railway lines run along, or practically within view of, the coast. It is on these sections that the traveller, whether duke or peasant, has a personal liability with regard to the window-blinds. These must be kept lowered, or dear "Dora" will "soak" him. In alighting at a darkened station, it is graciously permitted that the blind be raised for the necessary few seconds.

Local territorial magnates are no longer considered of the first importance, for in many cases, the branch lines serving the districts in which they live have been torn up for the sake of the steel rails, and the tracks are now grass-grown and desolate.

Hotels have now become a part of the national life of England.

Although fully 50 per cent. of the big metropolitan hotels have been taken over by the Ministry of Munitions, or other big government departments, there are still enough left to go round, although, so far as the better-class ones are concerned, accommodation could be sold ten times over, and thus it is necessary to book some time in advance.

The little hotels have become lost, for following the example of the United States, huge re-inforced concrete buildings of a thousand rooms and more have been erected in the main thoroughfares. One thousand rooms! Just think of it! Imagine how long it would take you to traverse their long corridors and peer into each room. And yet, every night throughout the year each room could be filled five times over.

Take, for instance, those palatial buildings, the Strand Palace and the Regent Palace Hotels. Many-coloured marbles, bright lights, and luxurious furnishings throughout, and yet the rate per person is but 6s.6d. per night, including room, bath, attendance and a liberal table d'hote breakfast of four courses. In these hotels, each containing over 1,000 rooms, the experiment of "No Tips" is being tried. Woe be to the vistor, however, who obeys literally the written-everywhere injunction to that effect. Rising from his table in the cosy grill room or the ornate restaurant, satisfied with the service, the excellent music, and the no less excellent food, he may omit to see the waiter's glassy stare as he fails to find a silver coin concealed beneath the debris of the table. Let him stay in that hotel for a few days, and he will realise that although "instant dismissal follows the acceptance of tips," he must become an accomplice of the waiters in breaking a rule that can never be kept, or else languish at the table waiting for the food that never comes, or silently communing with the saints when his order of eggs appears, boiled to the likeness of a stone, swimming in a watery element, or, worse still, showing signs of feathers bursting through the shell.

Speaking of waiters reminds one that, as per widely displayed notices, no enemy subjects are employed in hotels. It is strange, though, that Switzerland can now spare so many of her sons, and that the majority of them speak English and French with a strong Teutonic accent.

The Palm Garden, or whatever else they call it, in all the big hotels is a great sight at tea time. The orchestra (again no enemy subjects) is in full swing, and to all intents and purposes one might be in the *foyer* of one of the great Continental hotels beloved of tourists. Officers on leave, soldiers from every corner of the Empire, and their American brothers, are there by the score. How one's heart rejoices in sympathy with those dear people from the country who have come to town to meet their soldier son or brother; how one's heart bleeds for the old people, the wife and children, who are there, bravely concealing their sorrow, to bid good-bye, perhaps for the last time, to him whose leave expires on the morrow.

How to get a beefsteak without a coupon is a problem that has been solved by many a man who has become a favourite with his own particular waiter. There is nothing illegal about the process; it can be done, and the hungry Easterner may usually discover the secret. Another thing. You may secure your traveller's coupon within an hour of registration (this process is simple for the Britisher, and the officials seem very trustful), but the great sugar question is still unsettled. For some reason or other no hotel seems disposed to disclose the information, but, if you are about to stay four days or longer in any hotel, just ask for the "sugar declaration" every morning, and you will receive a reputed ounce of castor sugar, your day's allowance, but in effect, just sufficient for the plate of porridge and the cup of coffee at breakfast.

"Treating of Intoxicating Liquors Prohibited," says the government notice everywhere. Contravention of the order calls for a penalty of six months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of £100. For some time after the regulation came into force, a man could not even order a liqueur for his wife, still less for another man's wife, but with the gradual decrease of the drinking habit throughout the country, official vigilance has been relaxed, and so far as the ordinary person is concerned, the rule is now more honoured in the breach than in the observance. However, it is still impossible in the majority of places openly to order non-alcoholic refreshment for your friends. Thus, if it is your turn, you hand over (secretly, under the table, if the place be strict) a two-shilling piece to each, and when the waiter comes, he will solemnly collect the coins, and depart to get the change. Cocktails cost eighteenpence each; if you number a very Scotch friend among those to whom you are standing drinks, he will tip the waiter twopence out of his sixpence change, and put the other fourpence in his pocket.

Wines are still plentiful and comparatively cheap. There is almost a glut of vermouth, for big stocks were laid in by trustful purveyors who had heard that American soldiers were fond of cocktails: they are sadder and wiser men, and willing now to dispose of their stocks at a sacrifice. Whisky is 50 per cent. under proof, and ordinarily costs one shilling per peg (it's necessary to have two-shillings'-worth, though, if you wish to rouse your tonsils from their apathy); the beer—government beer—is bad, very bad, and were it not for the prime "Old October" that one can unearth in some of the country districts, the Easterner might even yearn for pasteurised Asahi.

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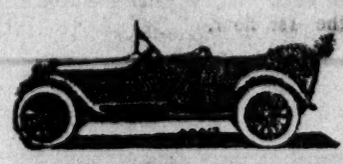
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Troubles Enough In The Army — By Tad

HEY STUPID, TAKE THAT GERMAN SPY WE CAUGHT TODAY DOWN THE ROAD SMILES AND SHOOT HIM.
I GOTTA SHOOT YOU DOWN THE ROAD A WAYS
VOT ROTTEN ROADS
YOU KEEP GOIN
OO SUCH A MUDS. VY DONT YOU SHOOT ME HERE. I'M TIRED WALKIN' YET
GO ON - GOON.
OO - VY DONT YOU SHOOT ME HERE
CHEE - DOTS A AWFUL WALKS - VY NOT YOU DIDNT SHOOT ME 2 MILES BACK?
HUH - WHAT ARE YOU KICKIN FOR?
I GOTTA WALK ALL THE WAY BACK

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Science For Our Country's Defenders

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Will you please decide a little discussion which has aroused quite an interest in our company? The questions are: First. Is the water at the bottom of the ocean denser than that at the surface? Second. Can a submarine remain suspended between the surface and bottom without moving forward or backward by its motive power, and if it can, is it due to density or pressure? Third, Can water be compressed, or can the air be pressed out of water, and what percent will ordinary water compress by pressing the air out? C. B., Camp Colt, Gettysburg."

1. Yes, the water at the bottom of the ocean is denser than that at the surface, both because of the greater pressure upon it, and because of its lower temperature. When it is saltier than the surface water (which is not everywhere the case), it is denser on that account also. You should, however, read what is said in answer to your third question, in connection with the subject of the effect of pressure in the depths of the ocean.

2. Yes, a submarine can, theoretically, remain suspended between the surface and the bottom, without motion. Its ability to do so depends upon a balance between its total weight and the weight of an equal volume of the water in which it is immersed. This is obtained by controlling the amount of air and of ballast in the chambers and reservoirs. The principle employed is the same as that which governs the floating of a balloon.

When the weight of the balloon, together with its burden, equals the weight of a quantity of air having the same aggregate volume, i.e., filling the same absolute space, the balloon will neither rise nor descend.

But if an increase of heat expands the gas in the balloon faster than it expands the surrounding air, the balloon will rise; whereas, if the surrounding air increases in temperature faster than the gas does, the balloon will descend, because now the equilibrium between it and the air is destroyed by the latter becoming, bulk for bulk, the lighter. On the other hand, if the gas should suddenly be chilled, as by a cloud shadow, the balloon would drop until the equilibrium was restored in the denser air lower down.

This reference to the conduct of a balloon is made because changes of density in the air occur rapidly and, on a relatively large scale while the density of water at a given depth does not perceptibly vary, and even at widely different depths the variation of density is small, so that the underlying principle is more readily illustrated by the balloon than by the submarine.

The principle, or law, concerned is that known under the name of buoyancy. When a body is immersed in either air or water, it displaces a quantity of air or water equal to its own bulk, and the weight of that quantity of air or water represents the vertical pressure, or buoyant effect, of the fluid upon the immersed body. If the buoyant uplift equals the total downward pressure, the body will float at the point where it then is without either rising or sinking. Both pressure and density are concerned in the matter since the pressure, which is the immediate active agent, varies with the density.

3—Water can be compressed, but it requires an enormous force to produce a noticeable degree of compression. A given volume of water at ordinary temperatures, can be compressed to the extent of only one-fifty-millionth of its bulk by doubling the atmospheric pressure upon it! At the greatest depths of the ocean the pressure produced by the weight of the superincumbent water must amount to at least 500 times the ordinary atmospheric pressure at the surface, or say four tons to the square inch.

Now, under such a pressure as that, to quote a striking comparison by H. R. Mill. "11,000 cubic feet of air would be squeezed into 22 cubic feet, but 11,000 cubic feet of water would only be reduced to about 10,000 cubic feet, the density being only slightly increased." This shows the immense difference between the compressibility of air and water, and yet they obey the same law of buoyancy. But slight as is the relative compressibility of water, the bulk of the oceans is so great that it has been calculated that if the sea water should suddenly cease to be compressible and should assume the volume that it would have if it did not yield at all to compression, the oceans would rise at least 116 feet above their present level and inundate about 2,000,000 square miles of now dry land, including all the great ports of the world.

Some calculations, based on different data concerning the mean depth of the oceans, but the rise of sea level, in the case supposed, at 200 feet. As to the air contained in water, the way to get it out would not be by pressure but by boiling. Some air is mechanically inclosed in water, as may be seen in pools at the foot of waterfalls, where it escapes in bubbles.

In addition to this, water is more or less permanently charged with dissolved atmospheric gases, especially oxygen, nitrogen and carbonic acid. Fishes and other acquatic animals depend upon this imprisoned air for the purification of their blood by a process analogous to breathing; but the quantity of the gases in the water is relatively small. On the average water, at freezing temperature, absorbs about one and a half percent of nitrogen and eight-tenths of one percent of oxygen.

Bobbie And His Pa

By William F. Kirk

Pa took Ma & me to eet in a resterant last nite, we doant go to resterants vary much beekaus Pa likes to eet at hoam ware he can talk his cote off if it is hot, he sed.

The Waiter brot sum water & looked at us like our teecher looks at us wen she is tired.

Pa toald the Waiter what we wanted & the Waiter sed The Long Iland Duckling is vary fine.

Who is this Long Iland Duckling he toald you about, sed Ma wen the Waiter went to git our Food.

Rite here on the Bill of Fair, sed Pa, marked two dollars a porshun.

What is a porshun, I asked Pa.

It is a term used in these here palaces of Provinder, sed Pa. A porshun is ¾ of a frackshun, sed Pa. In other words, a porshun is nothing to speek of. I am gitting less & less of a Diner Out, sed Pa. I am a grate hoam body around Meel Time, sed Pa.

The Waiter brot our dinner & stood thare looking out of the window.

You may go, James, sed Pa.

You nevver can tell about these gents, sed Pa after the Waiter had went. He mite be a German Count, sed Pa, trying to git a ear full. It would be hard for him to reemember a ear full, by the size of his awnings, sed Pa.

I feel nervus wen you talk that way, sed Ma. Sumtimes I think I will nevver go out & eat any mooar. One nevver knows with whom one is rubbing shoulders with, Ma sed. But this dinner tastes good for a change from my own cooking, sed Ma.

It is certingly a change from yure cooking, sed Pa, but it isent any welcum change. You have spoilt me for eeting out, sed Pa.

Thare was a guri singing a song at one of the tables. She was singing it for her Bo, I guess, but the peepul at the other tables cud hear it. It was sumthing about Skip, Hop & Over the Top.

What a lot of War Songs one heers nowadays, sed Ma.

Yes indeed, sed Pa, War Songs helps to win the war. I herd one yesterday, sed Pa, that made me want to fite. The gent wich rote it, sed Pa, had tried to maik Aeroplane rime with Pershing, sed Pa. But it will do good, sed Pa, that song. Everybody that evver heers it will want to fite, sed Pa.

I had a lot of fun eeting at that resterant beekaus thare was so much to see & hear eeven if thare wasent much of food to eet. But wen I am hungry I will eet at hoam, beekaus them Porshuns wich the waiter brot to us was so littel that I cuddent hardly see them.

In the old days, sed Pa, I used to like to git a Squair Meel at one of these eeting plaices, but the meels wich we git now are vary ablong, sed Pa, this peece of roast beef is bilt lik a kite string, sed Pa.

Thare is no plaice like hoam at dinner time.

Time's Hymn Of Hate

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Oh, boastful, wicked land, that once was beautiful and great,
How bitter and how black must be your self-invited fate
While Time goes down the centuries and sings his hymn of hate.

Time's voice is just. His words ring true. For as the past recedes,
The clear-eyed Future slowly writes the story of its deeds,
And as Time toward the Infinite his ceaseless flight is winging
He shall go singing

The hymn of hate of men and gods for all your deeds of lust,
For all your acts of cruelty and hell-conducted schemes,
More hideous than the darkest plot of which a devil dreams,
Which sprang from your Medusa head before it touched the dust.

Beneath the strangling hand of Fate,
That strident voice of yours,
Shall hush to silence. Soon or late
The justice that endures
Will mobilise its mighty ranks and free the human race.
Then shall all space
Yea, all the chains of spheres on spheres
With that loud hymn be ringing
Which Time goes singing,
His far flight winging—
And all the cherubim of God that dwell in regions o'er us
Shall swell the chorus.

Oh, boastful, wicked land, that once was beautiful and great,
How desolate and dark must be your self-invited fate
While Time goes down the centuries and sings his hymn of hate.

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Ezra Brothers Held For Trail

(Continued from Page 1)

none of them. The party then journeyed to the Nanking Road Jetty but witness stayed in the car and slept. He later went to the Canton Road Jetty and refused to go to Woosung. He returned to the automobile, again fell asleep and later went home.

No Part In Hiring Launch

Mr. Ezra testified that he took no part in the hiring of the launch, professed ignorance of the proceeding which took place at the jetties, did not consult with his brother or anyone else about the launch and provided no money with which to hire the vessel.

He said that he did not even know the name of the boat by which the trip to Woosung was planned and that he had no intent of using the property of the Standard Oil Company or of anyone else.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Wright. In answer to the attorney's questions, he gave his age as 26 and said that up to the age of 12 he was a resident of the Central District. He did not play in the Public Gardens or on the Bund. He played in the Church compound. He did not own a motor boat.

Witness was asked, "Is it not a fact that during the 'opium campaign' you had occasion to stop opium smuggling by obtaining launches and using them on the river.

Witness said that he neither saw the launch nor knew a Standard Oil launch when he saw one. The general effect of Sergeant Woodfield's evidence that witness as a member of the party was always present at the conferences on the jetties, was wrong, said Mr. Ezra.

In the re-direct examination by Mr. Home witness said that he was right hand man of Edward Ezra.

"I run the whole office," he said.

He again testified that he was very sleepy on the night of the 10th, that he was awakened by Mr. Home when the Alexandra returned from the trip to the China and that he was not interested in the proceedings that followed. Witness stated that Ellis Ezra did nothing in the office in connection with the business of Edward Ezra. Work done by witness in the office was important.

The testimony concerning the relations of Judah and Ellis Ezra in the office of Edward Ezra was disputed by Mr. Ellis Ezra, who followed Judah on the stand. In the cross-examination, the latter created a mild sensation in the court room when he termed his brother Judah "a slacker." He also stated, "Judah is not the right hand man of Edward Ezra although he might imagine himself so."

When Mr. Wright asked Judah's salary witness replied that it is $600, Magistrate King interjecting with "quite good pay for a slacker."

Mr. Ellis Ezra testified that he is a merchant doing business independent of his brother Edward Ezra. He took an active part in the contemplated libel proceedings against Eugene Ch'en. Judah Ezra was not a partner to the plans.

"What is the disposition of Judah Ezra?" queried Mr. Home.

"He is a slacker," answered the witness.

Rehearses Night's Events

Mr. Ezra then rehearsed in detail the happenings on the night of Sept. 10. He said that he did not go to Woosung on the Alexandra and that when the tender returned from the China at ten o'clock at night he was on the Bund. He met Mr. Krisel and the others and saw the party disperse.

"It's a failure," witness said to Krisel, whereupon the latter suggested that they obtain another launch. Witness then called the others back and informed them that arrangments were planned for a return trip to Woosung. They were reluctant. Witness told Gensburger and Hope that Krisel was experienced and would be able to make the necessary arrangements.

"It would be a great thing for us to get that man," witness told Hope and Gensburger.

Mr. Ezra then told of attempting to hire the Alexandra but could not arrange it because the crew had gone. He then tried to get a police boat and later agreed to pay $200 for a launch. About this time someone came along with the information that there was a launch at the Nanking Road jetty. Witness did not hire this launch and eventually went to the Canton Road jetty where they paid $200 for the rent of a launch.

Witness did not see the name of the launch. The party was in a hurry and there was an argument as to who would accompany Hope and Krisel. Gensburger and Judah Ezra refused to make the trip.

Mr. Ezra said that he did not think he was doing anything wrong. He did not know the name of the boat nor the owner.

On the launch, he said, were a lawyer retained by witness, a police office and a newspaper man. Neither the lawyer nor the policeman suggested that the proceeding was wrong.

Witness admitted familiarity with Standard Oil boats. "There is an 'S' on the funnel," he said in answer to a question by Mr. Home. It was too dark on the night of the 10th to note the distinguishing mark on the funnel, said witness.

Mr. Ezra testified that his conscience did not trouble him when the party left with the launch. He asked no one to keep the matter secret and did not suggest to the reporter that the item telling of the taking of the launch should be omitted from the news story of the affair.

Witness then went to the office of THE CHINA PRESS and the North China Daily News to give the newspapers the story of the failure to stop Ch'en and the sending of the second launch. He then went home.

At about four o'clock on the morning of the 11th witness received a telephone message stating that he launch was sinking. He went to the Customs examination office and telephoned to Woosung for details.

Offered To Pay Damages

Witness talked with Krisel over the phone and learned that the launch was the property of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Ezra attempted to get Capt. Eisler at five o'clock in the morning but failed. He succeeded at about eight o'clock, gave Capt. Eisler the details of the mishap and offered to pay all damages.

"Judah Ezra took no part in the proceedings and was never consulted during the whole affair," said the witness.

The cross-examination by Mr. Wright provided plenty of amusement for the large number of spectators. The attorney brought out the details of the argument between Judah and Ellis Ezra at the Jetty when the witness admitted "sitting on Judah for going down to Woosung on the first trip" because witness believed that Mr. Ch'en would be found easier if Judah were not present. Witness said that Judah was angry.

In answer to Mr. Wright's questions, Mr. Ellis Ezra said that he was familiar with Standard Oil Company launches, could identify the launches by the blue 'S' on the funnel and knew that the Chinese name for Standard Oil is Mei Foo. He did not see the name in large letters on the bow, nor notice any familiar marks nor did he note anything on the stern, however.

The darkness prohibited the impression that "she was quite a decent boat."

Witness said he never gave a thought to the ownership of the boat.

Mr. Wright questioned witness concerning Judah Ezra's part in the proceedings and witness reiterated his testimony given in direct examination.

"You did not say anything to him about the launch?" said Mr. Wright.

"He was very sleepy and angry. He was angry because I sat on him for having gone on the first trip to the China," returned the witness.

The court queried, "That did not wake him up?"

Visit To Newspaper Office

Mr. Wright reviewed the "passage-at-arms" between Judah Ezra and Gordius Nielsen at the Mixed Court, turning from that to inquire why Mr. Ezra had gone to THE CHINA PRESS office so late at night.

Witness said that he promised to give THE CHINA PRESS the story.

Mr. Ezra said that he had hired dozens of launches.

"You said that it would be a great thing for 'us' to get this man back. Whom do you mean by 'us'?"

"The whole family."

"Including Judah Ezra?"

"Yes and all those connected with the baseball scandal."

"If you had known that the launch was the property of the Standard Oil Company, would you have taken it?"

"No. I would have probably asked for permission."

"You know there are Standard Oil Co.'s launches?"

"Yes."

"And you want to say that you do not recognise any single one of these launches?"

"Yes."

"Quite sure?"

"Yes."

"You say your brother is a slacker?"

"Yes."

"And yet he says he is the right-hand man to his brother Mr. Edward Ezra?"

"He is not the right hand man. He may imagine himself so."

"Wht is his pay?"

"$600."

"Quite good pay for a slacker," interjected His Honor.

Richard Hope, newspaper man, testified that he made the trip on the Alexandra and later went on the Mei Foo. Judah Ezra was "acutely depressed," said Hope.

Witness testified that he made the trip as a newspaper man and also to identify Ch'en.

On cross-examination, witness stated that there was no suggestion of secrecy about the affair and that he had not been asked to keep the story out of the paper.

Witness had known Eugene Ch'en for the past eight years. He considered Mr. Ch'en "a crafty man."

Mr. Victor Gensburger testified that Judah Ezra took no part in the hiring of the launch and said that Judah was very much depressed.

Mr. Home Makes Argument

Mr. N. C. Home, attorney for the defense, testified of the trip to Woosung on the Alexandra. He brought out the fact that Judah Ezra was sleepy and tired and appeared distressed. He was not cross-examined.

In his closing argument, Mr. Home contended that the action of the defendant Ellis Ezra, in borrowing the Standard Oil Company launch did not constitute a crime and that Judah Ezra could not be a partner to any conspiracy when the evidence showed that Judah had nothing to do with the affair.

"Taking the use of another's property does not constitute a criminal offense," said Mr. Home, "there must be animus jurandi, otherwise what has been done is at most a tort, thereby giving the plaintiff a civil remedy in damages." Counsel contended that a borrower is not a thief but a trespasser.

Mr. Home argued that the launch was used in an attempt to bring back a fugitive from justice, pleaded that his clients were ignorant of the name or ownership of the craft, made no secret of the affair and were inspired by no criminal intent.

The conspiracy charge could not hold, said Mr. Home, because Judah was not a partner and there must be two to mould the conspiracy.

Mr. Fessenden, arguing for the prosecution, submitted that the acts agreed upon need not be criminal in order to prompt a conviction on the conspiracy charge. The testimony that the defendants conspired is convincing, he said. The attorney said he did not believe that the defendants were ignorant of the ownership of the launch.

The purpose for which the launch was taken has nothing to do with the case. "The defendants, in joint action, procured the launch," Mr. Fessenden submitted.

Mr. Home re-argued some points briefly and the Court's finding followed.

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GERMANS NOW SEEKING TO BETRAY BOLSHEVIKI

Try To Form Alliance With Opposing Groups, U.S. Consul Reports

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 18.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The American Consul-General at Irkutsk advises the State Department that a courier from Moscow has reported new evidence of Germany's double dealings in Russia. German agents sometime ago sought ineffectually to form an alliance with strong political groups in Russia against their tools, the Bolsheviki. Hunger and desolation everywhere in the region of Moscow are reported.

Vladivostok Now City In War Zone

(Continued from Page 1)

intrepid Cossack three times picked up on the field by his orderly and finally returned from Russia to form a Buriat regiment and now head of the trans-Baikal Cossacks, by no means an inconsiderable fighting force—to catch the genuine flavor of what will be there in the north. It is not uncommon now to see a horse fair in Vladivostok as one saw the commandeering of the horses the first year of the war in Russia. Cavalry action is already in swing on the wide plains between here and Habarovsk. There will probably be little of that deadly dull and doggedly patient waiting in trenches that has characterised the West front. What winter will mean to the troops, some of whom come from Manila and Saigon, sets the man who knows the steppe in winter wondering. The Americans are in the process of being equipped as for Alaska. In one corner of the world, war will be war stripped of its machine-like quality and restored to some of its old features scouting, reconnaisance and fighting in the open. In Siberia, as it has been impossible in Europe except in the air fighting, war will again take on some of the features of sportsmanship.

The war for Siberia has begun and Vladivostok has seen how.

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GLADYS HULETTE IN "OVER THE HILL"
GLADYS HULETTE IN "OVER THE HILL"

Would you turn out a minister from your church, after forty years of faithful service, simply because he was old? They did that to Esther's grandfather and thus she became a newspaper woman. She burned the entire edition of the paper on which she worked; the editor raged, but the business manager rejoiced for he know she had put the paper "Over the Hill"

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America's Plan For General Military Training Explained

Howard H. Gross Tells Physical And Moral Advantages—How National Campaign Was Waged—Terms Of Service

(*New York Times*)

Emile Faguet's witty and learned derision of democracy as "The Cult of Incompetence" and Thomas Carlyle's sovereign contempt for it as a stupid and incapable form of government may have an answer, on one score at least, from the American Congress this Fall. Advocates of universal military training assert that it will make for physical, mental, and moral efficiency. They are confident that an Administration measure will be put forward and passed with flying colors, in spite of the determined opposition manifested toward earlier bills of this character.

Howard H. Gross, President of the Universal Military Training League which has headquarters in Chicago, was in town the other day, and he was extremely hopeful of victory in the two year fight the league has waged, along with other national organisations. What he thinks about it can be told best in his own words.

"Our first duty right now is to win the war," he said emphatically; "our second is to undertake general training. Democracy has not yet proved itself. The acid test of this form of government will come after the war. We are spending $50,000,000 a day, and we will have an enormous debt on our hands. We will have a crippled manhood. Uncle Sam's greatest is the people, their number and productive capacity. A system of universal military education and training will increase that productivity 50 percent.

"In November, 1916, a short time before James J. Hill died, I met him here in New York. We had been through some campaigns before. I had been thinking about our wastefulness, about our tendency to leave governmental control in the hands of the professional politicians, about our inefficiency and graft, and I asked Jim Hill how long he thought democracy would last in such circumstances.

"He said that unless steps were taken a crisis would be reached in twenty years.

"'Our citizenship is becoming stratified,' he said; 'lines of cleavage are forming, and unless we counteract them we will have another French revolution on our hands.'

"And when I asked him what would do most toward integrating this nation into a genuine democracy, he replied that universal obligatory military training would prove the salvation of the country.

"This campaign began at that moment, so far as I am concerned.

"Mr. Hill's idea was that by bringing together all the young men of the country, putting youths of all classes into one uniform, and establishing the real democracy of the 'dog ten,' we would be able to wipe out misconceptions, broaden the general vision, and supply the discipline every young man should have, war or no war.

"The plan advocated by the league includes not only military training, but vocational training, and education in civics, history, hygiene and sanitation. English would be taught to aliens unfamiliar with it. We propose a maximum of one year's training after the eighteenth birthday, with a minimum of six months in cases where such progress has been made as to justify the President in excusing the young men from further work. We would count training in colleges as a credit on the Federal training. The present cantonments should be preserved for this work.

"During the period of training the men would be equipped and provisioned and quartered at Government expense, and our plan is to have an allowance of $10 made to each for incidental expenses. We would have that amount and no more for every man, so that the sons of the rich could not lord it over the poor. Each man would be on a cash basis, and each would have the same amount to spend for cigarettes or any other dissipation he chose to indulge in.

"About 2 percent of our youths of 18 want to go to college. We would like to see arrangements made in such cases for postponement of the training until after the college course, with credits for the physical training taken while in college. Those unfitted for training by reason of some remediable physical defect would be returned to their homes and it would be legally obligatory upon their parents or guardians to see that the defect was cured. In case they were not able financially to undertake the cure the Government would do so.

"If we had such a system we would breed from a stronger race. We would make the sissy-boy a man and the sassy-boy a gentleman. We would reduce crime, as I will show you, by more than 50 percent. We would establish a common bond between men, rich and poor; so that if a foreman of the camp of 1920, let us say, wanted to present a grievance to an employer wearing the same service button they could meet on terms of equality and a common experience, instead of greeting one another with suspicion, distrust, and dislike. We would put a lubricant instead of sand into the gearbox of industrial machinery.

"When I set about to determine what effect military training would have on crime, I took a big order. But I filled it in this way: I sent a questionaire to prosecuting, circuit, or county attorneys in every State, to the wardens of all penitentiaries, and to some of the Judges of every Supreme Court; and I tabulated their replies. Some thought the training would reduce crime by 10 percent, some by 90 percent. To put the average above 50 percent is conservative.

"The experience of the women who conduct a canteen for soldiers in Washington serves to illustrate the value of military training and discipline. When they first set up their canteen it was necessary to have policemen about to protect them from the rudeness of young men on their way to camp. Now the young men, owing to their camp training, are no longer offensive. Those women have dispensed with the policemen.

"The most obvious advantage of the training is physical. All of us more than once have heard the first greeting to a 'rookie,' back from two or three months at camp. 'Why, you look fine!' And some of us have heard him say, in answer, 'Just feel my muscle.' This physical improvement has done more than anything else to remove maternal objection to the training. The women all over the United States are for it, and they are for it strong. They want the girls trained, too. Presently we will have that.

"After a few weeks in camp the young men see the advantages of it, too. A poll of Camp Grant, after three months, showed that 97 percent of the young men there were enthusiastically in favor of universal training."

As evidence of the interest women are taking in the question, Mr. Gross produced a statement by a committee representing fifty national organisations which, in part, said:

This question must be answered now: Shall the thinking women of the United States help now to make broad plans for the welfare of humanity after the war for their children who survive, or shall they leave the problems which have long been neglected, in addition to the serious ones to come, to be solved by an untrained citizenship, possibly under the influence of demagogues and unsound theorists, who will attempt to lead during the troubled period which will follow the world war and may lead to chaos?

Federal training for every young man and woman—at least six months of it—under military discipline, we believe, offers the solution to the problem.

This is the most important movement before the American people today.

Early this year a few Chicago women, following suggestions made by Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, the Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Illinois Division of the National Council of Defense, studied the future of progress in the United States, and what action, if any, should be desirable as the result of changing conditions arising from the world war.

From this beginning developed a resolution, passed by the Chicago Woman's Club, providing for Federal training of the most comprehensive character for all future young citizens before permitting them to vote.

At the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Hot Springs, Ark., in May, the Chicago Woman's Club won unanimous indorsement of the movement. This took the form of a petition to the Government for universal training of women as well as of men.

It was the formal expression of more than 2,000,000 American women, organised in about 10,000 clubs for personal and community improvement throughout the United States.

Mr. Gross was not alone in this campaign. Other men and other organisations worked toward the same end, as they had in the earlier efforts. The National Security League has been an ardent advocate of general military training.

The league procured the co-operation of more than 4,000 leading business institutions, such as banks, insurance companies, manufacturers, and so on, in a campaign to distribute leaflets on the subject in their outgoing mail. In this manner more than 14,000,000 pieces of literature were circulated without expense to the league except for the printing. Thirty-two railway systems co-operated by placing and maintaining large illustrated cards in their waiting rooms, and in this way 86,000 railway stations throughout the country were covered. Approximately a million workmen were reached through a circular placed in the pay envelopes by hundreds of large employers of labor. The circular was prepared from the labor standpoint and showed the benefits of the service in the field of labor.

The plan was taken before the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America in Chicago and received the indorsement of its members. The Rotary clubs throughout the country worked in co-operation with the league. The league also won the co-operation of fraternal organisations, various traveling men's organisations, hotelkeepers' associations, and scores of others, the idea being to get as many organisations and associations lined up and working together as possible. The league works in harmony with other organisations, the object in view being team work. Two of the directors of the Universal Military training League are also directors of the National Security League.

Mr. Wilson's views on the question were expressed in an interview more than a year before the United States entered the war with a committee from the American Union Against Militarism, and the stenographic notes of what he said then have recently been made public. Excerpts indicating his attitude follow:

"It is not inconsistent with American tradition that everybody should know how to shoot and take care of himself; on the contrary, it is distinctly implied in our Bill of Rights, where the right to carry arms is reserved to all of us. There is no use carrying arms if you do not know what to do with them. I should say that it was not inconsistent with the traditions of the country that the people should know how to take care of themselves, but it is inconsistent with the traditions of the country that their knowledge of arms should be used by a Governmental organisation which would make and organise a great army subject to orders to do what a particular group of men might at the time think it was best to have it do. That is the militarism of Europe, where a few persons can determine what an armed nation is to do. That is what I understand militarism to be. But a nation acquainted with arms is not a militaristic nation unless there is somebody who can, by an order, determine what they shall all do with that force. I think we ought to be very careful not to let these different things seem as if they were the same.

"As to the general thing we are all most profoundly interested in, and that is peace—we want the peace of the world. Now, I do not know, I cannot speak about what I am going to speak about with any degree of confidence—I do not suppose any man can—but a nation which, by the standards of other nations, however mistaken the standards may be, is regarded as helpless, is apt in general counsel to be regarded as negligible; and when you go into a conference to establish foundations for the peace of the world, you must go in on a basis intelligible to the people you are conferring with.

"Now let us suppose that we have formed a family of nations and that family of nations says, 'The world is not going to have any more wars of this sort without at least first going through certain processes to show whether there is anything in its case or not.' If you say, 'we shall not have any war,' you have got to have the force to make that 'shall' bite. And the rest of the world, if America takes part in this thing, will have the right to expect from her that she contribute her element of force to the general understanding. Surely that is not a militaristic ideal. That is a very practical ideal."

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on September 17, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-22
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	40-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Sole	"	16-18
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	60-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-16
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	16-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	8-15
Bananas	"	7-8
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Grapes	per lb.	14-18
Lemons	each	3
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-3
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	10-16
Pears	"	8-16
Persimmons	"	6-8
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	12-16
Pumeloes	"	15-18
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	"	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-1.80
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	"	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.50
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	"	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Mex.	$9.00
Stove Coal	per ton Mex.	$11.70
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

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Are Good Tires

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
SOOCHOW.....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.16	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.21	2.10	CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
TANYANG.....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
CHINKIANG....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06									
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.20	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50	NANKING.....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
									CHINKIANG....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	16.16	1.06
									TANYANG.....dep.	..	..	9.56	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
PUKOW.....dep.	..	15.30		..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW..dep.	7.00	..	10.24	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.30	3.06
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.29	13.26	16.05	18.29	..	4.11
TIENTSIN arr.	..	14.29		..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW.....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.05	19.21	..	5.13
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55		..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.20	19.00	21.30	..	7.56
PEKING.....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..									

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	9.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	18.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	18.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	9.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	18.49	18.37	20.27	21.57	KIANGWAN dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	18.21	20.51
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.35	9.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	18.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	18.45	21.15

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.28	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.39	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yakah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.58	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	16.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yakah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.39	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.53	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.33*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.15	18.30	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.25	18.39	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.50	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	18.00	19.10	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 18, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/6=Tls. 3.64
@ exch. 73.6=Mex. $4.94

Gold Dollars: Bank-buying rate
@ 131=Tls. 76.33
@ 73.6=Mex. $103.71

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.35
Silver Bullion: 978 touch Tls. 572
Copper Cash ... per tael $907
Native Interest ...

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ... 49⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount ... 5%
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 26.05
Ex. N. Y. on London ... T.T. 4.76½

London Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/6
London	Demand 5/6⅝
India	T.T. 366½
Paris	T.T. 725¾
Paris	Demand 731¾
New York	T.T. 130⅜
New York	Demand 131
Hongkong	T.T. 68
Japan	T.T. 41½
Batavia	T.T. 266½
Singapore	T.T. 42⅞

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 5/7
London	4 m/s. Docy. 4/8½
London	4 m/s. Docy. 4/8¾
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 4/9
London	6 m/s. Docy. 4/9
Paris	4 m/s. 750
New York	o/d. 132½
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 135

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

Roubles 1,400 ... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ... =Mex. $9.75

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Sov. Tls. 3.62 @ 5/0⅞	£1
" 1 @ 485½	Francs 7.64
" 0.75 @ 119½	Gold $1
" 1 @ 45	Yen 2.45
" 1 @ 15	Rupees 4.19
" 1 @ —	Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven Minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assuran e Co.
Telephone Central 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$530 B.
Chartered	27½
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$370 B.
North China	Tls. 127½
Union of Canton	$850 B.
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 261 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	$238 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 146
Indo-China Pref.	
"Shell"	107/6 B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 38 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2½ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$153 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 150
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 125 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$96 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 75 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$13 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 200
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 134
Oriental	Tls. 67
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 159 S.
Kungyik	Tls. 16½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9.15 S.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$87½ B.
Green Island	$8.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15½ B.
Major Hide	Tls. 5
Shanghai (Sumatra)	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Liewelyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.60 B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawan	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Chong	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.05
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 0.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 6 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.12½
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 11
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 78 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 160

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B, Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

LONDON COTTON MARKET

London, September 16.—Today's Cotton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1⅛ inch staple spot: 25.04d.
October: 23.51d.
December: 23.16d.

AMERICAN COTTON

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, September 17.—Mid-American Cotton: October, 32.85; December, 32.37.

Hongkong Market Report

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor in their Share Report for the week ending September 13, write as follows:

The week under review opened quiet owing to the increased tightness of money in Shanghai having had a depressing effect on their market, in which local speculators are rather heavily interested at the moment.

The volume of business done in local stocks has been fairly well maintained.

Shanghai, as indicated above, showed weakness in the beginning of the week, followed by strength, and at the close again by an easier feeling.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been the medium of a large business at $590, closing with buyers at the rate.

Marine Insurances.—Captons have changed hands at $375. North Chinas are in demand at Tls. 125 and Unions have come to business at $900.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires at $150 and Hongkong Fires at $325 are both wanted at quotations.

Shipping.—Douglases at $85 are quiet. Steamboats have had a sharp rise and $22⅝ is offered for cash. Star Ferries are steadily enquired for at $24½. Deferred Indos could be closed at $145 and Preferred Indos are quoted $30 nominal. Shells are wanted at 107/6.

Refineries.—China Sugars have buyers at $86 with an under-current of strength in evidence. Marabons are offering at $39 with buyers waiting for $38.

Oils and Mining.—Raubs are offering at $2½, and Urals at 27/6, whilst Tronohs at $36/–, Kallans at 47/– and Langkats at Tls. 15½ are all enquired for.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have kept steady round about $96½. Hongkong Docks have again advanced and $158 is freely offered for cash. Shanghai Docks have steered a very erratic course during the week, as low as Tls. 162 being done for September and as high as Tls. 165 for December. At the close the quotations are Tls. 152 for cash and Tls. 157 for December.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are on offer at $100. Hotels could be placed at $93 and Lands at $95. Humphreys have changed hands at $7½ and Kowloon Lands are wanted at $31. West Points at $71 are quiet without change.

Cotton Mills.—The following are the latest quotations from Shanghai:

Ewos Tls. 215, market nominal.

Shanghai Cottons Tls. 160, market nominal.

Kungyiks Tls. 17, market nominal.

Yangtszepoos Tls. 9.10, market nominal.

Orientals Tls. 67, market nominal.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics are offering at $66 and Hongkong Trams at $7. China Lights are wanted at $82.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have come to business at $10. Dairy Farms (new shares) have been dealt in at $27½. Ropes are in demand at $30½ and Providents at $7.70. Cements could be placed at $8.15 for cash or $8.35 October. Powells are wanted at $9 and Waterboats have again been dealt in at $12.

Exchange.—The Demand Rate on London is 3/8⅜ and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 66½.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 16.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 2d. buyers.
October to December: 2s. 2¼d. buyers.
Tendency of market: Steady.

Previous quotations, London, Sept. 14:
Spot: 2s. 2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 2¼d. value.
Tendency of market: Dull.

London, September 13:
Spot: 2s. 2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 2¼d. paid.
Tendency of market: Dull.

HONGKONG YARN REPORT

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, September 18.—Polishwalla Kotwalls Yarn report states that the market is very strong.

Phenomenal changes have taken place which are without precedent in the entire annals of the Yarn trade. There have been continuous advices from India to all foreign holders to reship a large quantity of Yarn owing to the great scarcity and extremely high rates ruling there. Although 4,000 bales are ready for reshipment, the firms here are unable to secure the required tonnage.

This very unusual position has greatly affected our market with the result that there has been a big rise of from $15 to $20 a bale.

The imports of Japanese spinnings have been greatly curtailed owing to the increased demand in Japan and values have been enhanced so much there that several local holders have repurchased their goods from the Chinese dealers at great premiums.

Singapore Rubber Auctions

Following were the prices realised at our Auction for August 28 and 29:

	Singapore per lb. cents.
Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ 47/32
Smoked Good Ribbed	46/25
Smoked Fine Plain	Nil
Smoked Good Plain	32½/31
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain	27
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	47½/39
Good Pale Thin	42/30
Good Pale Blanket	31½
Good Brown Blanket	Nil
Fine Brown	32/24
Good Brown	23/19½
Good Dark	20/13
Barky	14/03½
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	18½/10
Loose	13
Sheet:	
Cupwashing	27/25

London Quotations:

Fine Pale Crepe ... 2/1½
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet ... 2/1

Catalogued for sale: 2,037,448 lbs. (about 910 tons).

Sold: 1,615,068 lbs. (about 721 tons).

The quantity of Rubber offered for sale at our auctions this week was rather smaller than usual, the total being about 900 tons. In spite of a number of the regular American buyers being in the market the sale commenced very dull, but improved gradually during the day, and prices all round show increases on the week.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold yesterday morning from 39 to 42½ cents, and Fine Pale Crepe from 39 to 43 cents. Before the interval, however, 45 cents was reached for both grades and in the afternoon a strong competition brought the market up to 46 cents. The average price for both grades may be given as 45 cents.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe followed to a certain extent the movements of the Standard Grades, although much less competition was experienced in the former.

Only a few lots of Plain Smoked Sheet and Plain Unsmoked Sheet changed hands at the auction.

There was a good demand for Fine and Good Brown Crepes at an advance of ¼ and ⅜ cents per lb. on the week respectively. Good Dark and Barky ... with less demand and showing an advance of about 3 cents per lb.

The tendency was still firmer at the continuation of the sale this morning when Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold up to 47 cents, and one lot at 47½. Several lots of Fine Pale Crepe ... This rise was, however, due to speculators stepping into the market and seemed rather artificial. A decline may set in shortly. The top prices taken at 47 cents for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and 47½ cents for Fine Pale Crepe mark an advance on the week of 2 cents for the former and 4 cents for the latter.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m/s. 2/4-13/32.

Banks' buying rate on London demand 2/4½.

Banks' buying rate on New York demand 55½.

Meyer and Measor.

Amusements

Open Air Cinema
"VERDUN GARDEN"
174-Avenue Joffre-474

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 20th, 21st and 22nd, September.
Showing
The Great and Glorious Production In Seven Parts
"NYDIA"
The Blind Girl's Sacrifice
A Love Story in Terrific Setting

This great classical film is based on Lord Litton's world-famed masterpiece "THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII."

The story is faithfully depicted and the production is one of the most gorgeous, magnificent and dramatic that has ever been screened.

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL.

September 20th, 21st and 22nd
"TATTERLEY"
by Tom Gallon
British Production in Five Parts
Featuring:
The well-known actor
CHARLES ROCK
Also
Scenic and Comic Films
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended September 18, 1918, and figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1918	1917
Gross receipts	$36,681.82	$31,721.02
Loss by currency depreciation	8,551.11	6,693.34
Effective receipts	$28,130.71	$25,027.68
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.40	22.22
Car miles run	81,055	76,042
Passengers carried	1,701,771	1,468,524

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keeling Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, September 24, 1918

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Siccawei Weather Report

18.—Very cloudy and unsettled cyclonic circulation over the Yellow Sea and Korea and South Manchuria. The barometers have risen in Central China. There are signs of a severe typhoon developing over the Pacific between the Marianas, the Philippines and the Loochoos.

19.—Very fine weather with high barometer reading. Easy WEW breezes.

Thursday, September 19, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	756.35	757.27
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.78	29.81
Variation for mm 24h	–2.65	–2.23
Variation for mm 12h	–0.13	–0.20
Wind—Direction	SW	WSW
Wind—Kilom per hour	11	14
Wind—Miles	6.8	8.7
Temperature—Cen	20°5	23°4
Temperature—Fah	68.9	74.1
Humidity co	99	88
Nebulosity 5-10	10	9
Rainfall mm		0.9
Rainfall inches		0.04

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Fengtien left Shanghai for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Klangwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Nganking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M.M. s.s. Nanking left San Francisco for Honolulu, Japan Ports and Shanghai September 14 and is expected to arrive here October 9.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela left Yokohama for Shanghai on Monday morning and may be expected to arrive at Woosung early tomorrow morning.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hasan from Foochow: Mrs. Muller, Mr. Trans, Misses Adamson, Oiser and Anderson.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin: Messrs. North, Lester and Tonkin, Mrs. Ritchie and 2 children, Mrs. Morris, child and nurse; from Chefoo: Miss McBride, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cutforth, Rev. and Mrs. Brown and 2 children, from Weihaiwei: Dr. and Mrs. Jackson, nurse and 2 children, Mrs. Heygate and 2 children, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Peebles, Capt. and Mrs. Milroy, Mr. White-Copper and Mr. Millard.

Per C.N. s.s. Lueny1 from Hankow: Messrs. Marshue, C.Y. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Valky, Mrs. McIntyre and Father A. Fretes.

AMUSEMENTS

IRENE FENWICK
and
OWEN MOORE
Are to be seen
At the
VICTORIA THEATRE
on
Sept. 20th, 21st, 22nd & 23rd
in the
REMARKABLE PARAMOUNT PICTURE
"A Girl Like That"
IN FIVE PARTS
Special Selections on Wurlitzer Unit Orchestra

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads
To-Night To-Night
The Idish Operette and Dramatic Co.
Stage Manager: J. Bleichmann
Present the wellknown Operette
"What a Wife is Able to Do"
Operette in 4 Acts
CAST
Schlamke, a cantor ... Mr. Bleichmann
Rickel, sein Weib ... Mrs. Bleichmann
David, sein Sohn ... Mr. Dawidow
Ester, sein Frau ... Miss Sahrs
Sabina, sehr Kind ... Little Mary
Jechezkel ... Mr. Schlauchmann
Joine, a schames ... Mr. Witkop
Schwarz a Doktor ... Mr. Weise
Prices of Admission
Box (4 Seats) $8.00—Box Seat $2.00
Dress Circle ... $1.50—Stalls ... $1.00
To-Morrow Night Showing
"The Pearl of the Ganges"
Great Super-Feature in 4 Parts with Thrilling and Interesting Incidents.
Popular Prices

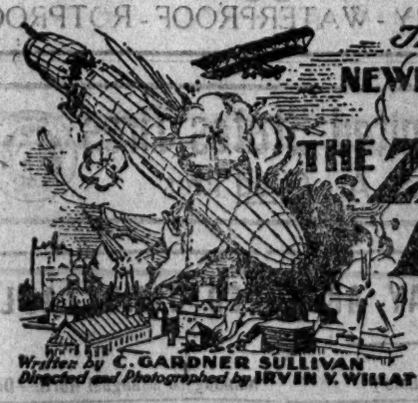
Extraordinary Attraction
On September 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd
and Matinee on Sunday, 22nd
AT THE **OLYMPIC THEATRE**

A FLASH OF LURID RED! AN EAR-SPLITTING ROAR!

A deafening chorus of frenzied cries from the throats of doomed men! And then the mighty Zeppelin, mortally wounded by an explosion, plunges toward shell-swept earth, flaming and smoking like a giant meteor.

THAT'S THE TREMENDOUS CLIMAX IN THOMAS H. INCE'S GREAT SPECTACLE

"The Zeppelin's Last Raid"


Thos. H. Ince's
NEWEST and GREATEST SPECTACLE
THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID
Written by C. GARDNER SULLIVAN
Directed and Photographed by IRVIN V. WILLAT

Revealing for the first time on the screen the inner workings of the Zeppelins. Produced by the man who gave "Civilisation" to the world. "The Zeppelin's Last Raid," as a spectacle, is superb.

The attack of the Zeppelin is one of the most strikingly realistic scenes ever converted to the screen.

The "Zeppelin's Last Raid" is pictured in blood and fire! It rushes you on and on, breathless for the sequel. It carries you, miles and miles away from the four tight walls of the theatre! A whole vast country, the stage, fields, roads, villages and cities, the sea, and far into the air, in the mighty death-dealing dirigible.

A powerful drama by C. Gardner Sullivan containing an overwhelming procession of smashing episodes including: "The Zeppelin in Action."

The inner workings of the air monster, the bombing and burning of towns and villages in the gondolas of a dirigible, a huge "terror-of-the-skies" destroyed by the fire in mid-air.

Multitudes of people sounding the battle cry of freedom.

Special Music by Augmented Orchestra

Prices, $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00 Booking at Mou rie's

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

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Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
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The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial B' England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
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Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavuy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION,
Manager.
French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
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Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

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London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.
Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,923.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: M .n's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40.000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts oppened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

MITSUI BANK, Ltd

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000
Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

T. KENJOH, Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 450,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Mauritius)	
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4663 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00
Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Tel. Nos. Central 2613 & Central 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Eng.	Jap.	Ger.
Today							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock			15.00			..	..
Ho[illegible]			1.00			..	..
Amoy and Swatow	Singan	6.00	10.00	..	..	..	9.30
H[illegible] and Canton ..	Suiyang	6.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
River Ports.	rain & Str.	21.00	..				21.00
Japan and Russia	Simbirsk	15.00					15.15
Europe via N'saki & V'vostock	Simbirsk		..		a15.30		15.15
Tsingtao	Keelung maru		..			c9.30	9.00
Tsingtao	Keelung maru	8.30			..	..	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin			9.00	..		..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada or U.S.A. ..			17.00		..	..	17.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train		7.00			..	17.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)			15.00	..		..	..
Hankow		..	1.00			..	..
Ningpo			15.00			..	..
Tomorrow							
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00				
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00	9.00				9.30
Manila direct	Venezuela	5.30					16.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	2.00	..			..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kaifong	21.00		..			21.00
Sunday, Sept. 22.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..			..	21.00
Tuesday, Sept. 24.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin			..	14.00	..	..	..
Wednesday, Sept. 25.							
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.			..	17.00		..	17.00

A Money orders and parcels 12 noon.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.
C Letters and boxes with declared value, parcel post and money orders 8.30 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds Bright Music!
TO
The Eldorado
"The Home of Refined Dancing"
Prof. Martinez Orchestra
First-Class Floor! Everything No. 1 First-Class Service!

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Glenavy	Aug.	13
Kawachi Maru	Sept.	2
Sado Maru	Aug.	16
For Liverpool etc.		
Priam	Aug.	18
For San Francisco		
Korea Maru	Aug.	21
Siberia Maru	Sept.	3
China	Sept.	10
Tenyo Maru	Sept.	13
Colombia	Sept.	15
For Seattle		
Grayson	Aug.	20
Fushimi Maru	Sept.	15
For Tacoma		
Suwa Maru	Aug.	22
Altai Maru	Aug.	26
Africa Maru	Sept.	8
For Vancouver		
Empress of Japan	Sept.	14
Bessie Dollar	Sept.	19
For Marseilles		
Fukuru Maru	Sept.	8
For Port Said:—		
Andre Lebon	Aug.	26
Sphinx	Sept.	9
For Italy, etc:		
Roma	Sept.	12
For Bombay:		
Dunera	Sept.	15

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
W. D. Zar, Sub-Manager
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.
Tel. Central 1929 Manager's Office.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Pandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Business and Official Notices

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited, of Denmark

NOTICE

Currency Charges on Cablegrams.

Senders of telegrams are hereby notified that from the 1st of October, 1918, until further notice, the charges for telegrams will be collected at the rate of $0.24 to equal Fr. 1.00.

J. J. BAHNSON,
General Manager in China and Japan.

Shanghai, September 20, 1918.
19401.

Jessfield Hotel

Afternoon teas a speciality.

Musical entertainment during tea and dinner; dancing after dinner.

After-theatre suppers served to order.

Best provisions, wines and liquors guaranteed.

Under strict foreign supervision. Tel. West 184.
19408.

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

NOTICE

Currency Charges on Cablegrams.

Senders of cablegrams to America, etc., are hereby notified that from the first of October, 1918, until further notice charges will be collected at the rate of $0.24 Mexican, equal to Franc 1.00.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, September 20, 1918.
19402.

S.S. "Melville Dollar"

The S.S. "Melville Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, September 21, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
19380.

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Annual General Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. TODAY, the 20th September, 1918, at the Offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, No. 6, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1918, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 20th September, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Conseil D'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS L'ADJUDICATION

Le Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise met en adjudication la fourniture des lampes électriques à filament métallique nécessaires à l'éclairage des voies publiques de la Concession Francaise pendant l'année 1919.

Les soumissions devront parvenir sous pli cacheté au Bureau du Soussigné où elles seront reçues jusqu'au Mardi, 8 Octobre, 1918, à midi.

L'enveloppe devra porter d'une facon apparente la souscription suivante: "Adjudication pour la fourniture des lampes électriques d'éclairage public en 1919."

Toute soumission non cachetée sera rigoureusement écartée.

Le Conseil ne s'engage à accepter ni la soumission qui comporterait les plus bas prix, ni quelque autre que ce soit.

Pour tous renseignements, cahier des charges, etc., s'adresser au Bureau de l'Ingénieur Municipal.

Par ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.
19398.

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SHEO,
Tel. N. 2764, 25 North Szechuen Road.

—BILL SMITH—

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17697

WANTED

An influential Chinese Shipping Broker, Must produce references. Apply by letter to "STEAMERS." The China Press.

WARNING

The public are requested when purchasing

COLGATE'S

SOAPS, SCENTS, POWDER, ETC.

to BEWARE of the imitations placed on this MARKET

Agents: ANDREWS & GEORGE
1 Foochow Road
19396

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Exchange Bank of China

begs to announce to the public the opening of its spacious office, 41 Kiangse Road, for general business

On September 25th

We undertake to do exchange business of every description with all foreign countries such as T./T, buying and selling of specie; issuing letters of credit, etc., etc.

Domestic exchange business is also solicited. Rate of Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits upon application.

Loans can be arranged upon approved security.

Capital Yen 10,000.000.00

Registered in The Ministry of Finance, Peking.

Telephone, Central 1941. 41 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
19385

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1248
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

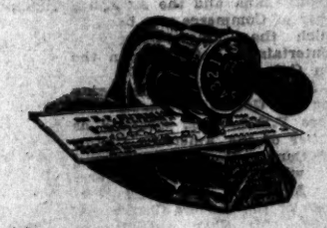
Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

ZUNG ZEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

PROTECT YOUR CHEQUES AND SCRIP

We have
"Perforators"
"Punches"
"Writers"
"Protectographs"



For Amounts, Numbers, Dating, etc.

Telephone Central 4778 — THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. — Telephone Central 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The Prest-O-Lite Battery

is well and favorably known wherever automobiles are used.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3889

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, 6 Foochow Road, ground floor, 4 very large rooms with godowns, hardwood floors, steam heat, suit large firm. Rent Taels 250. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.
19359

BOARD WANTED

WANTED: By young gentleman (French), board only. Private family preferred. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.
19377 S. 20.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: A small furnished or unfurnished flat of 2 rooms and kitchen, or 2 furnished rooms, with board, in an English family (not boarding house). Reply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.
19379 S. 20.

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in the Russian language by certificated lady-teacher. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.
19391 S. 21.

WANTED a young foreign teacher to teach English, 3 hours a day, weekdays. Salary, $30 per month. Apply to No. 1220, Kansuh Road, Shanghai.
19382 S. 20.

INSTRUCTION in piano; A well-qualified instructor in piano, also courses in theory, who has just arrived from the United States, will receive a few pupils, European or Chinese. Address, 36 Carter Road. 'Phone West 275.
19321.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 422.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: Central, furnished room with balcony, overlooking the Bund, for gentlemen; without board. Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.
19397 S. 21.

FOR RENT: Room and bath in bachelor apartment building, rent, Taels 30 per month. Furniture must be taken over. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.
19392 S. 21.

BACHELOR'S APARTMENT: To let, in Bank Chambers (behind the Astor House), well-appointed room and up-to-date lavatory, suitable for bachelor. Kitchen accommodation available. Moderate rental. Only good class tenant need apply. Reply to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.
19219 O.A.

HOUSES TO LET

ONE 5 H.P. motor-bicycle and Road. Enquire Wm. Katz and Co,
19393 S. 21.

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, very high-class rooms, unfurnished, single or in suites for residence or offices. Steam heat, hot water, modern aths, hardwood floors. First and econd floors. Apply premises.
19358

TO LET: 491 Avenue Joffre, excellent 10-roomed residence, modern bath, tennis, garage. Open for inspection. Rent Tls. 150. For further particulars apply to J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road
19340.

TO LET: Immediately, for seven months, nicely furnished six-roomed house with large garden, close to tramway station. Northern district. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.
19323 S.26

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60 Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond No. 38 Nanking Road.
19163

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED to rent, small room in Central district for storage purpose. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.
19388 S. 25.

WANTED: By an American gentleman, furnished room, light and airy, with bathroom attached. Centrally located. No board. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.
19368 S-22

WANTED, by bachelor, comfortable chambers in good district, with board. Particulars and terms to Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.
19345 S. 19.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY with command of French and Russian, and having several years experience in general office work, seeks position. Has some knowledge of English. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.
19404 S. 22.

A BRITISH lady, experienced nurse of masseuse, would like to make engagements from 9-12 every day except Saturday. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.
19400 S. 26.

EUROPEAN, Allied, energetic canvasser, seeks position with a manufacturer or firm selling to retailers. Has been working by himself, therefore has no references to offer. Kindly apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.
19390 S. 21.

POSITION of trust wanted by college-educated Chinese, age 28, having many years experience in journalistic, documentary, scientific and commercial translation, and efficient in shorthand and touch typewriting. Best references. No objection to outport or interior. Please apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.
19387.

ENGLISHMAN, whose contract expires in a few months, desires engagement with responsible firm, as assistant manager in Shanghai or branch manager at outport. Sixteen years' service with present firm. Thorough knowledge of accounts and good organism. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.
19376 S. 20.

WELL-TRAINED accountant, eight years' business experience in different parts of the world, speaks several languages fluently, seeks employment with reliable American concern. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.
19369 S-22

DANCING

Modern Dancing: Miss MOLLIE WILLOUGHBY, London and New York, Latest One-Step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. By appointment, letter or phone. Astor House Hotel.
19281 S.22.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: New 1918.—Buick 6-Cylinder Roadster, fully equipped 5 wire wheels extra tire, seat covers, spot light, Klaxon horn, insurance, etc., run less 1,800 miles. Taels 1,700. Address J. K., Astor House.

ONE 5 H.P. motor-bicycle and side-car for sale. $300. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.
19394 S. 21.

FOR SALE: Birthday Book belonging to the late Dr. J. Edkins, Sinologue and philologist: contains autographs and mottoes of Bishop Moule, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, Mrs. Helen R. Bishop, Sir John Jordan, Sir John Walsham, Sir Walter Hillier, Stephen Bushell, "Eli Perkins" and others. May be seen at office of this paper. Best offer above $100. Apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.
19381 S. 20.

FOR SALE: International Savings Society Premium bond, fully paid up for one year. Best offer. Owner leaving for war zone. Apply Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.
T.F.

FOR SALE: One 5 H. P., two-cylinder, outboard motor-engine (Archimedes), new, in perfect condition, moderate price. Apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.
19370 S-22

FOR SALE: New "Uni-Leetric" Electric Plant, compact unit 45 inches high, occupying floor space 24 x 25 inches. Capacity 750 watts (1 K W), 100 volts direct current. Price Tls. 400. Apply to Box 30 THE CHINA PRESS.
19334 S.20.